

Politics not all fun and games as 9 Southern students find out

As election day draws near, nine members of Missouri Southern's political parties class find themselves busy completing their 40 hours' campaign work required for the course. Taught by Annetta St. Clair, the class stresses involvement in the political party of the student's choice and education on party history, philosophy, function, and future.

These students are of a minority. Since passage of the 26th amendment only 36 percent of those 18 to 20 years of age are registered voters. Slightly higher, those 21 to 24 years of age show a 45 percent registration.

Students often do not know they can register to vote in the district of their campus domicile instead of the home of the parents, according to registration officials. Still others fail to register for reason that it is too

cumbersome to find the time to go to the courthouse.

Five Democrats and four Republicans, each has humorous stories and memories of how "they got to know the candidates and issues."

One remembers being told over the phone that her candidate needed to comb his hair more often. Another was bored by party regulars gossiping about their children and church instead of involvement in a campaign.

Students were asked about the marital status, family history and driving habits of the candidates as well as shaken by questions concerning the politicians' "stand against sin."

Democrat Terry Dolence put in her hours doing a variety of jobs for both Jasper and Newton County can-

didates. She did phoning and door-to-door polling for voter registration and identification, attended meetings, and stayed up one night folding tabloids for State Rep. Tom Carver, who is running for reelection.

While doing some door-to-door tasks for Steve Lampo, State Representative candidate, she learned "never to wear high heels."

"When you go to political dinners be prepared to eat a lot of tuna-fish casseroles," commented Dolence. Like many of the candidates and party regulars, she grew weary of the "covered dish dinner."

Mailing lists provide a source of communication between candidates and possible voters. Jerry Bryant, Republican, worked on such lists for State Rep. Roy Cagle and U.S. Rep. Gene Taylor, both seeking re-

election. He says that his hours have been well spent in reminding the people "there is an election."

Ron Fenske is a Democrat who drove many miles for his political participation. Fenske lives in Pierce City but traveled to Joplin in order to do campaigning for Carver.

He gave up his Saturdays to help Carver distribute brochures in an area referred to by the students as "poverty flats." Fenske and the others were leery of walking the route but Carver insisted that the area not be abandoned as a lost cause for voter turnout.

Members of the class did a lot of walking. Jennie James went through

her ward in Webb City inch by inch and made maps to be used by the Republican party.

Also working for the Republican headquarters was Joanna Burgelin. At the courthouse, she spent hours and hours copying down names of registered voters to be used for mailings and phoning. Burgelin will work as a checker in her precinct on election day to complete her 40 hours.

Lyn Tatman braved dog bites and falling off old decaying porches for the Democratic party. He helped Carver pass out flyers at a football game and says, "It's been a chance to meet the public and view their opinions on politics."

But the public was not always nice, as Bill Wolcott discovered. He recalled doors being slammed in his face and being told, "It's none of your business!" Most he found, however, were pleasant and interested in hearing what he had to say about the candidates.

Wolcott considered working for Carver "a great pleasure and opportunity." On the lighter side, he went through such experiences as getting lost on steep dirt roads that seemed to end nowhere and was penalized as a Carthage resident for not knowing where Main and Rangeline Roads in Joplin could be found.

Some of the students felt they would definitely stay active in their party while a few did not know for sure. Several became involved not only in candidate campaigns but issues as well. Reasons for their political affiliation ranged from family tradition to personal philosophy coinciding with that of either the Democrats or Republicans.

Many thought that 40 hours for the class were just too much besides regular class attendance. One pointed out that the experience was good but that "other classes and outside employment made it an almost impossible task."

Ag degree to go before Senate

Proposal to establish a bachelor of science degree in agriculture at Missouri Southern goes before the Faculty Senate Monday afternoon.

The proposal passed the Academic Policies Committee earlier. If approved by the Senate, the proposal would then go to the Board of Regents and, if approved by them, to the Missouri Coordinating Board for Higher Education for final approval.

If adopted it would go into effect in the 1981 school year.

Under the degree program as currently proposed, there would be required 42 hours of general education including Math 110 and Chemistry 100 or 101. A five-hour geology course, 14 hours of required biology courses, and 28 hours of agriculture courses, both lower and upper division would also be required.

In addition, the agriculture major

would be required to choose 11 hours from agriculture electives which would include an emphasis in either plants or livestock.

Also required would be a block of 15 hours in business courses including accounting and marketing/management classes.

Employment of three additional faculty members and one maintenance person would be called for. Annual expenses of \$53,500 are estimated with start-up costs estimated at approximately \$39,850 which include barn renovation, construction of additional sheds, fencing, calf fencing, construction of a greenhouse, cattle purchases, and purchase of necessary farm equipment.

The proposal was developed by the department of biology.

Campaign is over! Now, vote!

Campaign '77 comes to a peak next week with Tuesday's election containing ballots of hotly debated issues and candidate races. Polls will be open 6:30 a.m. to 7 p.m. All absentee ballots are due at the courthouse by 7 p.m.

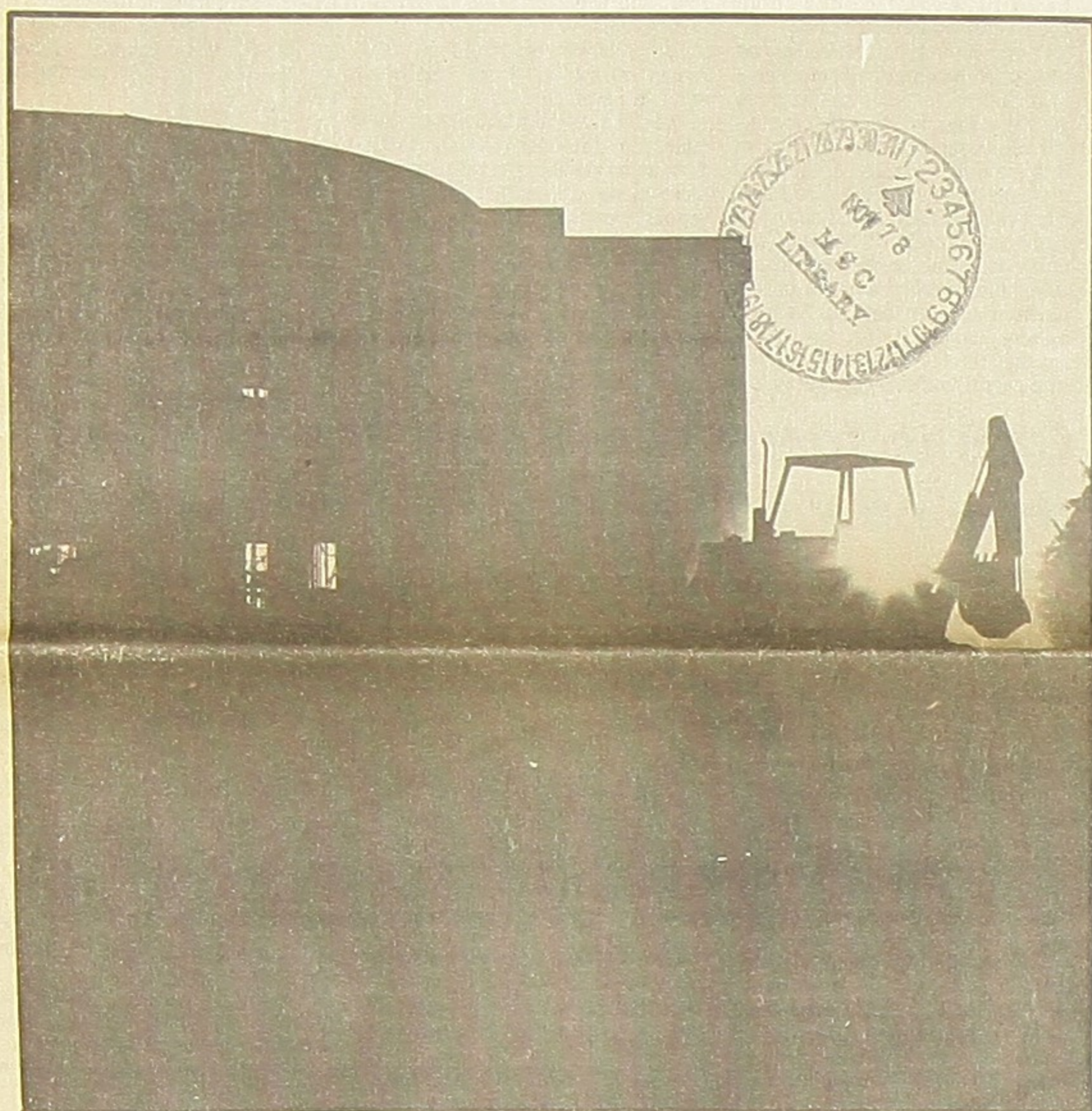
Missourians have every opportunity to vote. And the law states, "...Any person entitled to vote in any election may absent himself from any service or employment for a period of three hours between the time of opening and closing of the polls without loss of pay or threat of discharge."

Up for election are various judgeships, county clerk, public administrator and county treasurer. Many offices have only one candidate. State Senator Richard Webster, Republican, has no opponent on the ballot.

Jasper County has two state representative races. In the 137th District Roy Cagle, incumbent Republican, is challenged by Howard House Sr., Democrat. Tom Carver, incumbent Democrat, is challenged by Robert Warden, Republican, for the 138th seat.

Gene Taylor, incumbent Republican, is running against Jim Thomas, Democrat for U.S. Representative of the 7th District. In the only statewide race, Warren Hearn, Democrat, runs against James Antonio, Republican for state auditor.

A ballot to establish a community mental health fund to maintain a community health service by a ten cent levy will be voted upon. Most controversial issue, Amendment 23 would abolish mandatory union membership in the State of Missouri.



Quitting time, and darkness comes earlier with return to standard time. Silhouetted against the setting sun are the final workers of the day at the site of the Union extension and new driveway. [Chart Photo by Stuart Borders]

NOW!

It's
What's
Happening

Carter wants to extend GI bill

Southern's veterans should be aware of events which pertain to them so far as benefits are concerned. President Carter proposed a bill extending GI benefits for 10 years for educationally disadvantaged veterans. Educationally disadvantaged veterans would be those lacking high school degrees or having a family income of less than \$7,000 per year.

Opposition to the proposal stems from Vietnam veterans in Congress primarily. They prefer

Vietnam veterans and Vietnam Era Veterans (those who served but did not fight in Vietnam) would participate, according to the opposition's viewpoint, in extended monthly entitlements.

Veterans who served 18 months would qualify for 45 months' benefits including graduate school. To take advantage of this extension, a veteran has 10 years from the discharge for eligibility.

to have the extension through 1983 for all veterans discharged before Dec. 31, 1970. The

Arne Brav to perform Wednesday

Folk music singer Arne Brav will appear in concert at 8 p.m. next Wednesday in the College Union. The appearance is part of the College Union Board's Coffeehouse series.

Included in Brav's music can be found ragtime, rot-gut country, old-time instrumental, jazz, and contemporary.

But he has become known as a folk singer. He has been playing his music for 15 years although he was never taught music.

Besides his numerous solo performances, Brav also has opened for such performers as Tom Chapin, Jessie Colin Young, Doug Kershaw, John Sebastian, Minnie Riperton, Judy Collins, and for the group Pure Prairie League.

In his music he is known for hitting emotional highs and lows. Through his concert performances he has built up a musical following exhibiting his own style.

After his appearance here, there is a chance that Brav will take part in a guitar players' jam session. Students then will have the opportunity to play their own music.

It's officially DOCTOR Judy Conboy now

Judith Lee Conboy, assistant professor of sociology, has been awarded her PhD degree in sociology from Kansas State University, Manhattan. Dr. Conboy returned this fall to Southern after a two-year leave to pursue the degree work.

A graduate of Joplin High School, Dr. Conboy attended Joplin Junior College and the University of Kansas City, and subsequently completed three degrees at Pittsburg State

University—the bachelor of arts, master of science, and education specialist degrees. Her PhD dissertation is entitled "Reverse Discrimination: The Study of a Protest Movement."

Dr. Conboy has taught at Missouri Southern since 1968 and has served as co-chairman of the Affirmative Action Committee and as Title Nine Officer.

It's the hottest issue Tuesday: Amendment 23—Right to Work

BY MARIE CESELSKI
Staff

Stirring more controversy in Missouri than the Equal Rights Amendment or taxation, Amendment 23 is the issue for this year's ballot that will bring people to the polls. Organized labor works the phones while multi-national corporations finance a mailing of the entire state. Both proponents and opponents consider it a life or death matter.

On Tuesday Missourians will decide whether to amend the state constitution to include the following: "...that no person be deprived of the right and freedom to work because of membership or nonmembership in any labor organization or because of payment or nonpayment of dues, fees, assessments or other charges, and that any contract which contravenes this right is illegal and void."

Officials of the Missouri Right to Work Committee contend that mandatory union membership allows "the growth of union bosses and corruption," and that "there is much violence and intimidation toward those who disagree with union officials." They feel that there are even union members who want the individual freedom to choose whether or not to join.

LABOR DESCRIBES that workers are never stuck with a union. "All unions are vulnerable to being voted out by the workers in a decertification election. Just as the union must be initially invited by the workers, it can be kicked out!"

Collective bargaining is the key to an employee's union's effectiveness in gaining better benefits and higher wages for workers, according to the Missouri Public Interest Research Group Foundation, a student-funded and directed organization which researches and advocates public interest issues.

"Concept of collective bargaining is based on individuals coming together and using the strength of their numbers to bargain and negotiate with the economically more powerful employing owner," says the group.

Concluding, "If all the workers in a working place belong to the union then the union's negotiator will have more bargaining power when he or she talks to the employer about what the workers want."

IN 1972 a "Right to Work," bill, as supporters call it, was filed in the state legislature. At the same time state leaders from the AFL-CIO, Teamsters and the United Auto Workers met and formed the United Labor Committee by early 1973.

The bill did not pass and proponents began planning for an initiative petition drive. In a letter last November by the organized "Freedom to Work Committee," to a state legislator, the desire to use the Missouri Legislature as a springboard for the petition drive became evident.

He wrote, "I wonder, senator, is there not a way that we could accomplish our purpose without ever having it come to a vote? For example, after being assigned to committee and after public hearing, in which large numbers of people participated, would it be appropriate for the sponsors of the bill to ask for their bill to be withdrawn and suggest a petition route?"

AT THE SAME TIME, in a memo on campaign strategy, members of the Freedom to Work Committee were told, "We have commitments from every major newspaper in the state except the St. Louis Post Dispatch to support Right to Work in their editorials."

"By introducing it into the Legislature, we will receive an enormous amount of publicity and we will be educating the public through the favorable editorials."

"Once the amendment fails to pass the House Labor Committee, we will start our initiative petition drive on or before April, 1978."

(Continued on page 2)

WHAT

NEXT?

By LORRY YOULL
Assistant Editor

WHAT NEXT? — Events on campus for the coming week will be listed in a calendar each issue. Basis for the listings will be the college's master calendar in the College Union director's office. Clubs and organizations not having their activities listed on the master calendar should submit their events to The Chart office by noon of the Friday preceding publication date. The name of a responsible person to contact for further information or verification should be included.

The College Union Board is presenting A DISCO DANCE at 8 p.m. Saturday in the College Union Ballroom.

The Theater Department is presenting ANDROCLES AND THE LION at 3 p.m. Saturday and Sunday in Taylor Auditorium.

The Southern FOOTBALL Lions will host Missouri Western here at 1:30 p.m. Saturday in Hughes Stadium.

At 2 p.m. CHI EPSILON PHI will meet tomorrow in S-209.

District 16 SOCCER PLAY-OFFS begin Tuesday.

CIRUNA will meet at 12:15 p.m. Tuesday in room 10 of the Library.

DIRTY HARRY and MEAN STREETS will be the featured College Union Board films at 7 p.m. Tuesday in Taylor Auditorium. Admission is 50 cents.

At 6 p.m. Tuesday there will be a KOINONIA BIBLE STUDY at the College Heights Christian Church.



ARNE BRAV will perform at 8 p.m. Wednesday in the College Union snack bar, sponsored by the College Union Board.

The BAPTIST STUDENT UNION will meet at 12 noon, Tuesday, in M-208.

There will be a DIVORCE SEMINAR sponsored by the United Christian Campus Fellowship at 7 p.m. Tuesday in the ECM building.

The COLLEGE UNION BOARD will meet at 3:30 p.m. Wednesday, and the STUDENT SENATE will meet at 5:30 p.m. Wednesday, both meeting in the College Union.

The LADY LIONS of volleyball will be traveling tomorrow to Maryville for the state tournament.

The KOINONIA Prayer Breakfast will be held at 7 a.m. today in the Faculty Lounge of the College Union. There will be a Fellowship Lunch at the College Heights Church.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF MANAGEMENT will meet at 7 p.m. today in Kuhn Hall, Room 102.

At 7:30 p.m. today CIRCLE K will meet in Room 118 of the Police Academy.

THE COLLEGE PLAYERS will meet at 12:15 p.m. today in Room 254 of the Auditorium.

PI GAMMA MU will meet at 2:15 p.m. today in Room 11 of the Library.

At 7:30 p.m. today there will be an ASSERTIVENESS TRAINING SEMINAR in the Ecumenical Campus Ministry Building.

In connection with the Continuing Education Program THE UNITED CHRISTIAN CAMPUS FELLOWSHIP is sponsoring a series of seminars focusing on skill clustering activities. The ninth in a series of 10, the meetings are on consecutive Thursdays from 1:30 p.m. until 3 p.m. in the ECM building or from 7-9 p.m. on Monday evenings in Hearnes Hall, room 209.

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Right to Work proposal spices

(Continued from page 1)

Failure of the FTWC to obtain a Senate sponsor led them to take out a full page ad in a Jefferson City newspaper attacking the President of the Senate. This proved to be a mistake for the committee since the senator actually supported the RTW concept but refused to sponsor the bill only because he felt the FTWC was not sincere in its legislative effort.

In the House the FTWC was able to obtain 11 sponsors. It was understood by both parties that RTW would not make it for a full vote. Yet 21 labor lobbyists spent \$18,000 against it and the 10 FTW lobbyists spent \$43,000 lobbying for it during hearings.

United Labor Committee reported that RTW supporters ran a total of 660 spots on 60 Missouri network radio stations to attract people to the hearings. ULC alleges that RTW put posters in sorority and fraternity houses in nearby Columbia offering an "open bar at Bullwinkle's" for the "Pre-Party" to be followed by a free bus trip to Jefferson City for a party at the Hotel Governor after the hearings at 8 o'clock.

PRESS RELEASES were issued about the activity by ULC. The "Columbia Courier Post" reported that several hundred persons showed up, along with state police to make sure no one under 21 was served, and TV camera-persons recorded the scene.

When it came time to board the buses, however, the crowd scattered. Four buses returned empty and the fifth had only nine aboard. Wire services reported only 250 attended the Pro-RTW hearings. ULC claimed that at least 75 of these were "curious and amused union members."

Amendment 23, opponents say, "would require the immediate termination on Dec. 7, 30 days after the vote, of all employer-employee contracts which contain a union shop union security clause."

Union shop is a contract between the employer and employees that calls for the employer to hire only those workers who agree to join the union within a certain amount of time or pay dues.

Union Security Clause refers to the clause in a contract between employer and employees which clarifies the union's status as the bargaining agent for the employees. In Non-RTW states this is synonymous with the union shop clause.

"If Amendment 23 passes—you're going to see havoc and strikes like never thought before—because 600,000 workers will have their contracts terminated. All the wages and benefits they've bargained for will be lost," informs Glen Conyars, vice-president of the Southwest Labor Council.

JUDGE GEORGE LEHR, president of the Empire State Bank, in Kansas City, testified last March before the House Labor Committee with words, "The hard fact of the matter is that a so-called 'Right to Work' law would be bad for business in Missouri."

"It has been suggested here that Missouri would do well to follow Louisiana's example since in 1976, the Bayou State Legislature became the first state to adopt a Right to Work measure in this generation," said Lehr.

"Indeed let us look! During the 12 month period which ended last October (1977) Missouri had a 50,100 job gain and Louisiana had a 5,000 job decline. According to figures produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics," informed Lehr.

He added, "So Missouri, which resisted the blandishments of the compulsory open shop crowd is 55,000 jobs ahead of the one state which fell for the line."

Labor contends that overall in states that have adopted RTW laws, union membership has declined and collective bargaining has been weakened.

INFORMATION FROM the Bureau of Labor, dated December, 1977, shows that in neighboring RTW states, Arkansas saw a gain of 33,000 jobs, Kansas gained 20,000 and Nebraska a mere 5,000. Manufacturing jobs increased in Missouri by 21,000 jobs while Kansas decreased 800 and Nebraska decreased 300 jobs.

At the annual fall convention of the Missouri Radio and Television Association, John Cozad of the FTWC cited a long listing of manufacturing job statistics and other economic indicators in which he said, "Every one of the five states with Right to Work, that touches Missouri is in better economic health." Cozad's figures came from the Handbook of Labor Statistics dated 1960 to 1975.

Figures from the Bureau, November, 1977, statistics compare manufacturing wages as follows: overall average, all 50 states, \$5.74/hr; Missouri average, \$5.95/hr; average in RTW states \$5.10/hr; and average in Non-RTW states, \$6.10/hr.

Opponents feel the phrase Right to Work is widely misunderstood. A nationwide poll conducted in 1977 by the Public Interest Opinion Research of Alexandria, Va., found great confusion when asked, "What does the phrase Right to Work mean to you?"

"BASIC FREEDOMS, similar to the Bill of Rights was the popular answer with 45 percent. References to more jobs and employment was thought by 23 percent and 3 percent felt it would cause less welfare as a result of more jobs. Anti-union sentiments were voiced by 13 percent of those polled and 5 percent gave other answers.

Charron Research and Information of St. Louis conducted another poll in early 1978 and found that only one person in five could correctly identify the phrase RTW as opposing the obligation to pay dues in a union. Nearly 18 percent thought it meant equal employment opportunity.

Courts in the state of Iowa banned the use of the phrase by proponents mounting an initiative campaign to get the measure before the voters. The courts said "the title failed to indicate the true purpose of the law."

In a similar case, Missouri's supreme court refused such a decision. Supporters of the RTW say "it is unfair for a person to have to pay union dues in order to hold a job in a union shop and that this is compulsory unionism."

Labor refutes that unions do not hire people and that just because a

job applicant agrees to join a union does not mean that he or she will get a job. It is the employers who decided who will be hired."

Further, "unions as institutions have been created by workers and not forced upon them. Unions came into existence and gained legal recognition for the purpose of using one kind of strength—numbers, against another kind—economic in bargaining between employees and employers.

In 1977 the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that a worker in a union shop is not obliged to financially support political activities of the union if she or he disagrees with them. A worker in a union shop is only required to pay her or his dues which pays for collective bargaining, contract administration and grievance procedure representation.

DONALD JONES, Springfield attorney, says he has been hired by members of the IBEW local in Springfield in a dispute over contributions to fight the proposed amendment. Charges were filed with the National Labor Relations Board alleging unfair labor practices. Jones refuses to himself disclose the names of his clients.

Glen Conyars reports that the clients consist of "Jones' relatives and a few sympathizers."

The suit asks the NLRB to issue an injunction to stop the collection of \$5 from union members at a Springfield plant. Jones alleges that following a request from the union, the money was deducted from workers paychecks for fighting RTW.

Morning after charges were filed, the FTWC issued press packets complete with copies of the papers filed with NLRB and a copy of Jones' letter to the director of NLRB. Labor

questions how the FTWC gained such information so quickly if they were not themselves involved. FTWC will not comment on the activity. Union officials charge such practices are usually financed by FTW in hopes of demeaning labor's political power.

The Missouri Catholic Conference recently voted to oppose the amendment and said passage would "so impede effectiveness of collective bargaining that the right itself would seriously be imperiled."

Gwendolyn Wells, assistant professor of law at UMKC and Kansas City Police Commissioner pointed out that RTW backers "have a very poor track record on social issues."

Leland Cox, United Labor Council Chair, says, "The National Right to Work Committee is and always has been a part of a radical movement which embraces both the John Birch Society and ultraconservatives outside the Birch orbit."

Observers see labor increasingly placed on the defensive with business growing more sophisticated, more political. The Amendment in Missouri is seen a key victory or defeat for RTW forces. They hope to make it the 21st RTW state and go for a constitutional amendment for the country. Already NRTW is organizing in Minnesota and Illinois.

RTW SUPPORTER State Rep. Paul Dietrich sees it as a turning point in the decline of labor."

RTW opponent Conyars is worried. "It's the domino theory and Missouri being an agri-industrial state could go for it accidentally. It means the end to everything good we've gained for union workers and everyone else," he said.

CUB to focus on women's movement through video tapes next Thursday

Mention the Women's Movement and there will be a variety of reactions that range from "Yeah, sister," to sheer hostility. But almost all would be willing to admit that they don't have all the information or the background necessary to make an honest evaluation. At Missouri Southern the students will have a rare chance to view a video tape that has only been shown so far in Boston and in Kansas City. The College Union Board is paying the expenses.

This video tape is of a forum of speakers entitled "The Women's Movement: Forum on the Future" and it not only discusses the women's movement but also social changes in our society and where they are heading. The Seminar was made possible by the Foundation for Matriarchy but it should be emphasized that this is not for women only but involves everyone.

On Thursday, Nov. 9, the upstairs of the library will section off special areas so that the video monitors will be visible to a seating capacity of around 100 and also the classroom with a seating capacity of 30-40 will also be available to interested instructors. Two showings of the video tape will be held—one starting at 9:00 a.m. and the other at 2:00 p.m. At 12:30 there will be a workshop held with Elizabeth Shanklin, the co-founder of the Foundation for Matriarchy and the individual responsible for making the tapes available to Missouri Southern.

To hear particular speakers it is not necessary to sit through the entire three and a half hour forum because the tape is on seven reels and there is a schedule of what speakers are on at certain times.

Tape 1—9 a.m. and 2 p.m.

BARBARA LOVE—Introduction to the Forum.

Love is a founder and director of the Foundation for Matriarchy, an author, a delegate-at-large for the International Women's Year Conference.

ROBIN MORGAN—Explains how the future depends upon accepting diversity and achieving unity by integrating various movements.

Morgan is an author, poet, and activist, a member of the National Alliance against Rape, Women for Abolition of Pornography, and the Battered Women's Refugees.

DIANNE FEELY—Need for a change in the economic system. Feely is the Socialist Workers Party candidate for the Governor of New York.

Tape 2—9:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m.

MIDGE CONSTANZA—What it's like to work in the White House.

Constanza is the former assistant to President Carter for Public Liaison and the first woman to hold the title of assistant to the President.

WILMETTE BROWN—Wages for housewives and the unfortunate divisions within the women's movement.

Tape 3—10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

ARLEY SCOTT—Political, cultural, and spiritual aspects of the women's movement.

MARISA DE LOS SANTOS—Need for unity within the women's movement.

Tape 4—10:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.

KATE MILLET—The rights of children and the need for a women's community.

Millet is the author of "Sexual Politics" and a sculptor, filmmaker, and teacher.

GLORIA STEINEM—The current antiwoman backlash is a measure of the strength of the movement and reproductive freedom.

Tape 5—11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

JEAN O'Leary—Attacks of the right wing on the civil rights of gay

people pose a threat to all liberation movements.

O'Leary is the co-executive director of the National Gay Task Force.

JUDITH LEVY—Women's health care.

Levy is founder of the Gainesville Florida Women's health care center now in its fifth year.

Tape 6—11:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.

TI-GRACE ATKINSON—Economic factors involved in the women's movement in the 60s and 70s.

Atkinson has been an activist in the women's movement since 1966 and is a board member of Human Rights for Women.

BOLEUH SANDERS—The women's movement must consider the needs of poor women.

Sanders is a leader in Welfare Rights Organization.

Tape 7—12 noon and 5 p.m.

ELIZABETH SHANKLIN—Matriarchy: a society in which the maternal principle, the nurturance of life, informs all institutions.

FLO KENNEDY—Women and an endangered species. Women pay taxes to a system that enslaves them.

the ANSWER MAN

By JIM McDONALD

Athletes Respond...

Dear Answer Man:

In regard to last weeks pointed slur towards athletes concerning cafeteria policies and our mental capabilities, the athletes on campus offer this rebuttal. There are a large number of athletes that took last weeks letter from "Still Alive Consumer" as a personal insult. The athletes on this campus do not receive any gratuities from the cafeteria personnel and do not receive any extra food that any normal student could not acquire.

As a group the athletic community on campus can compete with any other campus organization in terms of intelligence.

Sincerely,
Concerned Athletes

Concerned Athletes:

Your point was already made in my column; however, I applaud your initiative. Many people get teed off and never respond in a manner other than running their mouths.

Have you been appointed spokespersons for the athletic community? If not, you shouldn't make statements concerning their scholastic competence as a group. Although I would never support or repeat the slur that appeared in a letter to my column, the athletes are here to be athletes, not mental giants, and we all know that. We also know that athletes have to maintain a certain grade average, so that says something.

The bottom line is don't worry too much about obvious slurs that are obviously not true.

Look! Up in the sky! It might be! It could be!



Whether or not Unidentified Flying Saucers have, indeed, appeared over Joplin is still a matter of conjecture. But this photograph, taken with infra-red film in July at Snowball, north of Schifferdecker Park offers interesting reasons for speculation. The object in the upper left-hand corner may, indeed, be a UFO. Enlarged several times, the aura appears to contain the shape of a UFO, as the blow-up at the left reveals. At least one "expert" has said it is a UFO. Another has disagreed. The properties of infra-red film are such, however, that any heat giving object could be the reason for the aura. But the shape remains a mystery. [Photo by Tod Massa]

UFO sightings pass fad stage

BY PATTY JACKSON
Chart Staff Reporter

On the mornings of Oct. 8th and 12th two Barry County families reported seeing UFO's land and take off from their property. Both these sightings have been termed "valid" by Ted Phillips, a research associate for the UFO Studies Center, Chicago.

Six family members on the Marlett Sturgell farm reported observing a silver, oval-shaped object rise from their meadow.

Mrs. Everett Smith told the Barry County Sheriff's Department that she observed a strange, white object hovering above her yard on Oct. 12 about 1 a.m.

Phillips, a Sedalia, Mo., resident and inspector for the Missouri Highway Department, investigated both sightings. He took soil samples from the areas where the UFO's were reported to have landed. He continued his research by taking radiation readings at both sites. But he reported both readings to be normal.

Another sighting that Phillips looked into occurred 14 months ago in McDonald County. There a man and his wife sighted a strange craft sitting on a sloping hill. In addition they reported that they were neared by a human like figure wearing a one-piece suit.

Those figures—Phillips terms them as humanoids—were about four feet tall, had large heads, grayish skin, little or no hair, large eyes, and were clothed in what looked to be scuba diving-type suits.

He went on to comment further that the description given by the McDonald County couple fits descriptions other persons have given him.

Phillips, whom Dr. J. Allen Hynek calls an expert in close encounters of the second kind, has looked into over 500 UFO sightings over the past 14 years and has set up criteria for reporting UFO's. A reported sighting must involve more than one person; the witnesses must observe the UFO for more than two minutes; the UFO must be viewed no more than 250

feet away; there must be physical evidence that the UFO landed; and there must be physical evidence that the UFO has affected animal or plant life in the area.

UFO history started about a thousand years ago when Ezekiel reported seeing a "wheel within a wheel."

Not until 1947, though, did UFOs start their modern history. Kenneth Arnold, an Idaho businessman and pilot described a formation of objects skimming across the sky, "like a saucer would if you skipped it across water." From this account the term "Flying Saucer" originated.

However, Missouri UFO history starts before that event. Phillips said that a sighting in Missouri dates back as far as 1897. In all there have been some 1,500 sightings reported in Missouri. In fact, Missouri and Iowa are the leading states for UFO sightings.

After 22 years of investigation, the Air force stated that further investigation could no longer be

"justified either on the grounds of national security or in the interest of science."

There is though one person in the government that believes in UFO's. That is President Jimmy Carter. While serving as Governor of Georgia, Carter reported a single sighting. It was on the evening of Jan. 6, 1969. He reported it as a "self luminous" object "as bright as the moon."

According to a two year study sponsored by the Air Force and conducted by scientists at the University of Colorado, about 90 percent of all UFO sightings proved to be planes, satellites, balloons, street lights, beacons, clouds, birds, space and other natural phenomena.

But Dr. J. Allen Hynek, Northwestern University astronomer and founder of the Center for UFO studies, renders a different opinion: "Sightings have gone too long for it to be a fad. You can no longer dismiss these reports as the result of overheated imaginations."

Pre-registration to begin Nov. 20 for Spring term

Pre-registration for the Spring term will begin Monday Nov. 20 and continue through Dec. 8, according to George Volmert, college registrar.

Purpose of pre-registration is to give current students the benefit of an adviser-student conference, priority in selecting classes, and the completion of most details prior to the regular registration period.

All currently enrolled students are urged by Volmert to take advantage of the pre-registration period.

During the first week on Nov. 20-21 students with 90 or more semester hours completed and those students seeking the associate degree in May, 1979, will pre-enroll.

During the period of Nov. 27-28 pre-registration is for those students with 60-89 hours, and on Thursday and Friday, Nov. 30-Dec. 1, those students with 30-59 hours may enroll.

Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 4-5, are set aside for pre-enrollment of those students with 0-29 hours.

Verification of schedules takes place Dec. 7 for those with 60 hours or more, and Dec. 8 for those with 1-59 hours. Verification is an important step which insures the student that the classes he has enrolled for are available.

Process for pre-enrollment begins with students making an appointment with their advisers for the day they are scheduled to pre-register. Students on that

day go to the Registrar's Office, Room 100, Hearn Hall, and pick up a permit to enroll, a schedule of classes, and a plan sheet. They are asked then to consider their schedule carefully and meet with their adviser.

The permit to enroll is completed and returned to the Registrar's office on the same day. The student is not registered until the permit is received in the computer center. A delay in returning the card will jeopardize a student's chances for getting the classes he has selected.

During the third week, each student who has preregistered reports to the third floor of the College Union where he receives a computer print-out of his schedule. Then adjustments needed because of closed classes may be made.

!chart

Missouri's Best College Newspaper

The Chart, the official newspaper of Missouri Southern State College, is published weekly, except during holidays and examinations periods, from August through May, by students in journalism as a laboratory experience. Editorial views do not necessarily represent the opinions of the administration, the faculty, or the student body.

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Minimum pay for students

Because of a decision handed down by the Supreme Court in 1976, students working under the work-study or student help programs are not receiving minimum wages for their efforts.

At Missouri Southern, both groups are paid \$2.30 per hour—approximately 87 percent of the amount demanded by laborers on the "outside."

According to Dr. Paul Shipman, vice-president for business affairs, there are about 90 students on the work-study payroll. Some of the students are released once they have met the amount set at the beginning of the year by the financial aids office. At \$2.30 the students must work a longer period to earn their keep. Would not it make more sense for an institution concerned with higher learning to do all that's possible to give the student more time for studies. If the money is going to be paid out anyway, why not raise the wages?

Students who work in student-help programs are not paid with federal funds; their checks come from a general budget.

Shipman explained that these students are held to a \$2.30 per hour wage because that was the amount set for work-study employees.

So, there are two groups who are underpaid. Who's to say what a proper wage would be? But if a person on the "outside" can earn \$2.65 for cleaning dishes, surely something connected with education merits as much.

Priorities don't seem to be in order.

Causes for the '70s...

What problem or cause have the college students of the 1970's reacted to?

During the 1960's students took up the cause of stopping the war in Vietnam.

And during the 1950's students reacted to the cold war and the shaky situation in Korea.

Before that there was World War II which left very few in colleges. And before that there were the depressions and World War I.

It seems that we have taken up the cause of shutting ourselves off to the world. Will we be known as the generation that drank its way to the bottom? For that seems to be all we are worried about these days—finding the next party. A deaf ear has been turned to all national issues by this generation of college students.

It is not because there is nothing to crusade for. The media now are facing some grave constitutional battles, and inflation is eating us all up. In fact, the only way we realize inflation is with us is that a few have noticed that their favorite brew has gone up a few cents.

Is it that this generation has been pampered so much by our parents that we no longer notice problems or causes when they arise? Could it be that we just don't know how to react? Where have the few persons gone who had the guts, the audacity to stand up and say, "enough of that"?

Yes, where have those few gone? Or do they even breed such a person anymore? We have plenty of those persons who will protest aloud and go to conventions and open their mouths and say nothing. We have more than enough of those.

But where is the guy that is willing to take action against something, willing to give his or her life for a cause, a worthy cause? Are there any such people left?

In a few years the 1970's will end. What will come out of them from our colleges? Nothing, I believe. We have taken no causes, although there are more than enough. Just a few more members to AA perhaps.

We have become a society of deaf dummies. It seems now that TV controls us. We have lost the power to think. We don't even read anymore.

Now there are a few out there who have gained something out of this decade. Who ever they are—congratulations. But the rest of us are lost. We are doomed to wander the rest of our lives smoking dope, getting drunk and wondering who we are and where we came from.

Now most who read this, if any, will let it bounce off them like a rubber ball, like everything does. But it bothers a few. And we wonder where have we come from and what did we do?



Kelly:

Garkled glurps glipped gawkingly into Chart

By BLAINE KELLY

If you've scanned some of my earlier dives into the lower echelons of good taste, then you know I'm a person unafraid to stick his thin neck out on the chopping block just for the hell of it.

That same devotion to the venturesome, daring, and non-polite guides what you are about to read, unless The Chart decides to hold the deadly sin of pride over their journalistic responsibilities against censorship.

What I've got to say may sound hypocritical, maybe even picky, but the truth is, I just don't give a damn! I don't get paid for writing editorials each week, record reviews nearly every week (except when my tight-wad budget disallows it), and occasional feature stories.

I'm also not really that interested in making a name for myself, obtaining scholastic honors, or wanting people to adore me—that would be a sign of weakness.

I don't even care if I get expelled for unorthodox anti-collegiate thinking. So I've got nothing to lose, except this column.

But if you're in the process of reading this, you have the patriotic, unbiased Chart editor to thank. On the other hand, if it isn't published, well...

All things aside, tell me if the following sentence makes any semantic sense to you: *The garkled glurps glipped gawkingly.* Did it? Of course not, unless you're one of those unfortunate creatures who thrives on transformational and structural approaches to grammar. You see, I've rather pensively observed sentences of such classification filling the pages of Missouri's best college newspaper; and I think it's an unplain (pardon the pun) shame, especially when such awkward errors have appeared with high ratio in my columns and reviews.

I know, you think I'm one of those overbearing, high-handed critics who won't stop at being socially or evaluatively critical, but must reduce the stature of everything with which he comes into contact so that he can feel comfortably, even royally, secure. Sorry, such is not the case. I'd feel secure if mortal weaponry were dropping like rain, shrapnel was decapitating my limbs and fray-

ing my scrotum, and high level radioactive waste was dusting the night air.

If I didn't know better (maybe I don't), I'd swear there was a conspiracy aimed toward slandering and slurring my name by means of sloppy editing. But that's okay, I've spent a modest 300 hours preparing my copy for the last eight editions. And besides I can understand typographical errors, slaughtering of function words, and even the deletion of an irrelevant sentence or two to accommodate space.

I can also understand the irreparable butchery involved in splicing two sentences together by scratching a few significant words in each sentence to result in an idiotic mumbo-jumbo impossible to decipher; it's an audacious but inexcusable act of sacrificing meaning for appearance and miscalculated space.

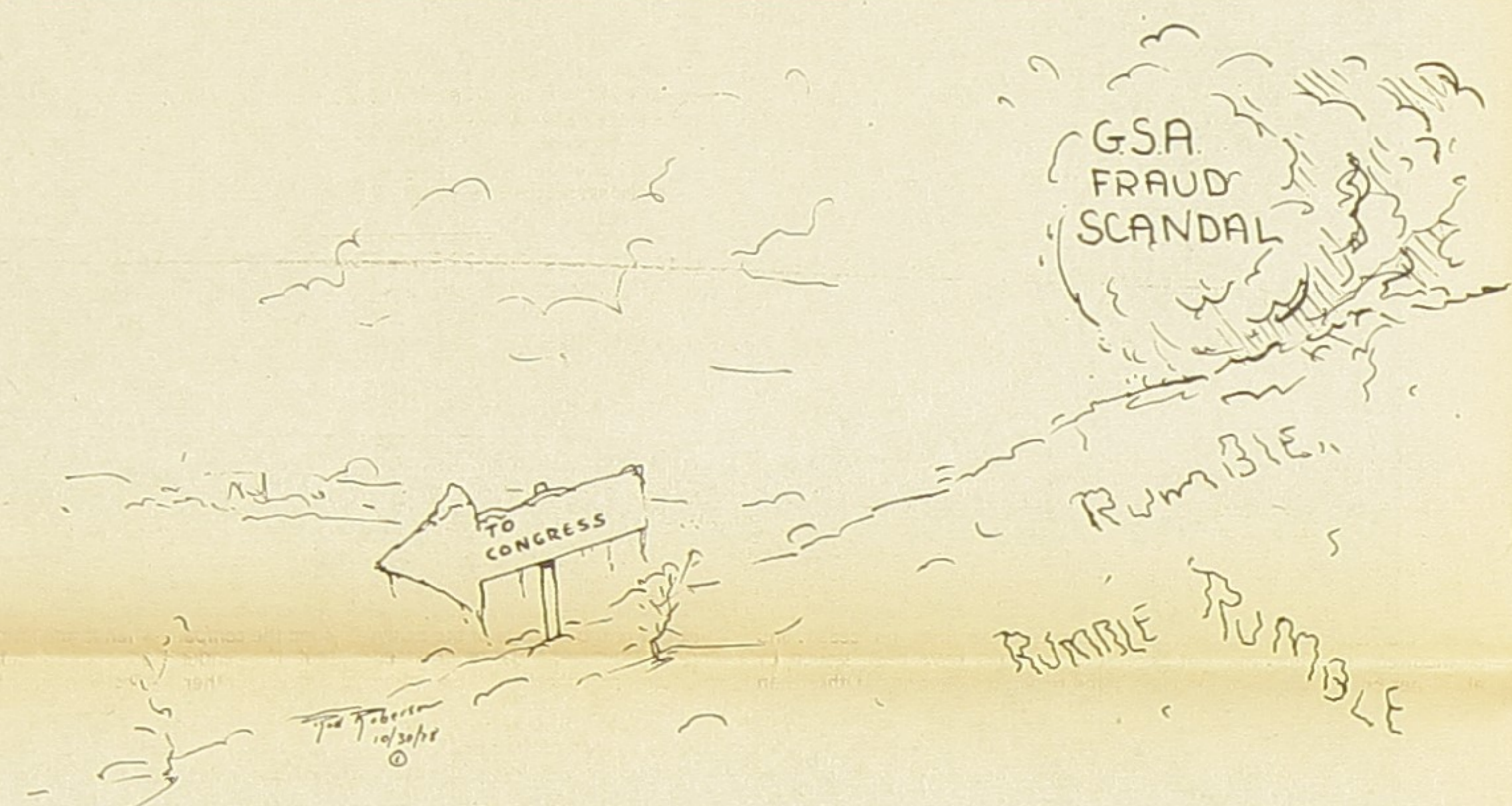
What do we want, I ask, a paper that's attractive to the eye or one that's relevant to the higher senses. If you picked the first, go back to sipping your Schlitz and licking the print off Hustler.

These errors were common when The Chart relied exclusively on prin-

ting facilities in Carthage; but they were intensified with the arrival of the Compugraphic and other new equipment, especially during the first three weeks of publication—most likely because of technical difficulties.

On the positive spectrum, I must say these blunders gave me another topic to ponder and did add to my amusement. My favorite blooper of all was in Volume 40, number three when my discussion of television's immobilizing effects led me to intellently utter that children are the hottest food in Japan. I hope to God nobody took it literally and takes me or the Japanese for cannibals.

Maybe I should have kept my lips stapled, but I'm not on a diet so I see no need to. Seriously, I want to lament for all those talented staffers (and the untalented greensticks too) and editorial columnists (I may as well blow my own horn, though I'm a truly humble fellow) who type till their knuckles turn white and the tips of their fingers feel like calloused sandpaper (even though their palms are lily white) only to behold that their latest journalistic-literary masterpiece has been uncontrollably flawed.



Ellison:

'Hut one—hut two,'—now it's football Thursdays

BY JIM ELLISON

I enjoy watching an occasional football game as much as any individual, but enough is enough. What used to be a weekly sojourn to the local high school football field to observe opposing teams, amidst the bursting cheers of brilliantly garbed cheerleaders, of neighbors coming together in a spirit of camaraderie, battle for the school colors, has now become a national mania.

It was fun, the hooting and hollering, the pep rallies and bonfires with a privy on top, followed by the guzzling of steamy-hot chocolate. Even today, the roar of a Friday night crowd taps the strings of nostalgia in my heart. But, it seems, at least to me, that the game of football has gone too far. Not only do we have the old Friday night games, but since the rapid growth of television, we also get double-header college games on Saturdays, double-header profes-

sional games, on two networks, on Sunday, and on Monday night, we get the inane clatter from Howard, Don, and Frank on ABC. This year, ABC has added a special night of football on Thursday, as if we would forget before the next weekend.

Early in its existence, the television industry sensed a gold mine in telecasting professional football games on Sunday afternoons, and sure enough, the beer-belching segment of society took to it like a duck takes to water. In addition, the industry discovered that the more violence and mayhem that occurred on the field, the greater the audience became. So, through the years, violence on the gridiron has become worse and worse, and on any Sunday afternoon, one can view gapped-toothed behemoths with sweat and snot running down their faces, slapping their collective butts, and we love it. We know that when the ball is snapped, those giants of mayhem will

punch, poke, bite, gouge, and stomp until they are caught, at which time, the one caught will look up, throw his arms into the air as if pleading, then look at the referee as if to say, "Who, me?"

No longer is it a sport, of playing the game for the fun of it, but it has become a game to win at all costs. And, unfortunately, that attitude has flowed down to our amateurs who have somehow taken the attitude that it's a shame to lose. During any football game involving youngsters, one can hear the cries of irate fans, coaches, and even parents, putting pressure on them. At one such game, one involving eight and nine year old peewees, I was shocked to hear parents screaming such things as "stupid" and "dummy" towards their kids as if their blunders reflected upon them.

It's a shame we have allowed our love for contact sports cloud the real spirit of football as it was intended. What we have ended up with are vast

arenas filled to capacity with fans clamoring for violence, not unlike the Roman coliseums of old.

I would be remiss if I didn't mention that other sports were just as guilty of violence as football, but by its very nature, football is in the forefront of mayhem for fan enjoyment. Additionally, football is where the big bucks are for the media and colleges across the nation. A lot of less popular sports must suffer because of it. We have a wealth of fine young athletes who must take a back seat to the more glamorous and popular game of football.

Football is a tough game, one not to be played by the weak and timid. It personifies America's love for action and contact. But it seems we have gone too far by turning the game into something more than what was intended. Instead of using it to relieve our frustrations with society, we should enjoy it for what it really is—a game.

Smith:

If you've got the time, I've got the...

By STEVE SMITH

"I like beer."—Thomas T. Hall, American songwriter.

I would guess that beer, but for carbonated cola, the all-holy nectar of man and babe, must be the most

popular drink in this nation. Children eagerly anticipate the day when they, too, can go out and swig down a few steins of the liquid and get sick on the front lawn, just like Dad used to do. I, for one, find it hard to blame them for this foolish desire. What other beverage is so intimately connected through the media with fishing trips, ball games, sex, and snow camping in the mountains of the Canadian northwest?

I remember wondering as a child if the stuff was really that good. My parents never had beer or any other alcoholic drink in the house and my youthful mind was naturally curious. Finally, when I was 11 a friend of mine found a can in the ditch. We wiped it off. We opened the can. I took my first sip. I gagged. He took his sip. He gagged. We ended up

pouring most of the can on the ground in the alley in which we were hiding. I was sure of one thing—it had to taste better than that.

Unfortunately, the term *beer drinker* has bad connotations in today's America. Many people think of a beer drinker as a fat, middle-aged man, sitting in front of the T.V. in his shorts and t-shirt, unshaven, noisily rooting for the Broncos amid a pile of crushed aluminum (your grand-mother could do it) beer cans. O.K. I'm willing to admit that these types exist. As long as he's not doing himself or anyone else any harm, leave him alone; he's just grabbing for all the gusto he can get.

But other people drink beer, too. How about one such as I, sitting at the bar at Gladys' Heidelberg, sipping a cold St. Pauli Girl light, listening

to Sinatra while discussing the harvest of rice in the Kwantung Province of China or Kant's theory of trilateralization of the human mind? What have the guy in front of the T.V. and I in common? Beer drinking. That's what.

Around here, a young person becomes a beer drinker at age 18. Then he or she can be admitted to the youthful bars of Columbus or Galena in Kansas. These are glorious days, as I well remember. One literally feels the rite de passage. Since a young person can buy only 3.2 percent beer at these places, he's more likely to get very sick than very drunk. But that is good. After a few midnight barks he may come to realize the negative side of over-indulgence and learn to pace himself.

(Continued on page 6)

Women have more trouble than men in charging

By MARIE CESELSKI
Chart Staff Writer

Women have always found more difficulty in obtaining credit, mortgages, and loans than men under similar situations. Too many are still denied credit when they want to buy a car or a home, start a business, or finance an education, according to a report by the Federal Reserve Board's Equal Credit Division.

Congress passed the Federal Equal Credit Opportunity Act of 1974 making it unlawful for any person to be denied credit on the basis of sex or marital status.

Amended in 1976, the act now prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, age, or national origin, in the receipt of public assistance, or previous exercise of rights under consumer protection legislation.

"But the law has not been enforced vigorously enough to eliminate credit discrimination against women," charges the Women's Equity Action League. Public hearings held by the National Commission on Consumer Finance found that women were routinely discriminated against. Testimony heard that it was hard for single women to obtain credit and married women would not get credit in their own name.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY heard that creditors were unwilling to count the wife's income when a married couple applied for a loan or mortgage. And when a woman was divorced or widowed, she had a particularly difficult time re-establishing credit for herself.

Eileen Shanahan, a former "New York Times" economics reporter, had to quote from stories she herself had written about the law in order to get a department store credit card in her own name. "If I had trouble, the ordinary woman who wasn't as positive about the law would have lost the argument," she warned.

Such discrimination is illegal. A woman may not be refused credit because she is a woman. She may not be refused credit because she is single, married, separated, divorced or widowed. Creditors may not ask about her childbearing or birth con-

trol plans and cannot refuse to count her income because she is of childbearing age.

ALIMONY, CHILD SUPPORT, and part time earnings may not be discounted as income. A woman should be able to keep her own credit accounts and credit history even if her marital status changes. Homemakers should be able to build their own credit records because new accounts must be carried in the names of both wife and husband if both use the account. If she is denied credit, she has the right under law to demand to know why.

Enforcement of the act is done by two actions. Either by private litigation or actions brought by the twelve Federal agencies charged with overseeing compliance in the institutions. However, many women's groups, civil rights organizations and consumer advocates believe the compliance agencies, with the exception of the Federal Trade Commission, are not doing an effective job.

Attorneys for the Federal Reserve Board have made five specific charges concerning the lack of enforcement for the act. The Board cites the ECOA as being in effect for more than three years but that enforcement procedures are still being written and rewritten, with little application seen. And, "only recently some agencies have begun training their examiners and revising their handbooks to include credit discrimination," says one attorney.

COMPLICATING MATTERS. Federal Reserve Board officials contend that no effective punitive action is mandated for creditors found to be violating the law. "There is no threat of significant financial penalty for violators. Persons who have been discriminated against are never told of their rights to sue. No one has any idea of how long or how badly an institution may violate the law before serious action will be taken," informs an official.

Linda Cohen, Credit Task Force Coordinator for the National Organization for Women, characterizes the proposed enforcement policy as "a slap on the wrist." Reports show that no cease and desist orders have been issued by the regulatory agencies. Other than

the Federal Trade Commission, the only lawsuits filed have been initiated by private individuals.

Responsibility for issuing regulations to enforce the ECOA was given to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Generally, the Federal compliance agencies will not act to resolve individual complaints of discrimination. Rather, they will seek to resolve industry practices of discrimination. An individual complaint may trigger a review if the facts alleged in the complaint indicate that a pattern or practice of discrimination exists.

CIVIL SUITS may be filed under the act. An amount equal to the actual damages may be recovered. However, class actions may not exceed the lesser of \$100,000 or one percent of the creditor's net worth and \$10,000 in individual cases.

Final regulations by the Board for implementing the ECOA have been released. Creditors are warned that they may not make any statements which would, on the basis of sex or marital status, discourage a reasonable person from applying for credit. Separate accounts may not be refused to credit worthy applicants because of her or his marital status.

Inquiry cannot be made into an applicant's marital status if the account is an unsecured account. This prohibition does not apply in community property states. Those which require such information for the purpose of determining finance charges or loan ceilings also do not apply.

INQUIRY CANNOT be made into an applicant's marital status if the account is an unsecured account. This prohibition does not apply in community property states. Those which require such information for the purpose of determining finance charges or loan ceilings also do not apply.

Creditors may not prohibit applicants from establishing an account in a birth-given first name and a surname or a combined surname. Use of courtesy titles is not prohibited. These include Ms., Mrs., Miss, or Mr. But the creditors must state that the use of such titles is optional.

Notice of the passage of the ECOA and its provisions must be provided in all credit applications. Exception

to the rule, is where application is made by telephone or orally for an amount to exceed an existing limit on the applicant's accounts.

Creditors are permitted to request and consider information concerning the applicant's spouse only if the spouse will be permitted to use the account or will be contractually liable for it. Information may also be requested if the applicant is relying on community property or the spouse's income as a means of repayment.

If the applicant is relying on alimony, child support, or maintenance payments from the former spouse as means of repayment, this data may be requested. Creditors may ask if the income is derived from these sources, only if the creditor first informs the applicant that she or he need not disclose the information if it will not be used for repayment.

SEX OR MARITAL status may not be used in credit scoring systems or other methods of evaluating applicants. And, creditors may not use aggregate statistics or assumptions about the likelihood that such persons will receive less or no income in the future.

Discrimination continues despite laws that have been passed. Thousands of cases have been documented by the National Credit Union Association.

No outstanding debts and a good credit rating, a Washington woman was turned down in her request to buy furniture on an installment plan because she had entered child support as a portion of her income. The creditor had not asked if it was a necessity for repayment.

A widow from Kansas City, Missouri, was refused an American Express Card because she didn't have a job. What she did have, was an income of \$25,000 a year from Social Security and her husband's estate.

RACE AND SEX discrimination often combine to provide the most unbeatable odds for those seeking credit. A black woman from Arkansas was refused a mortgage because her home had no basement. She later sued the company when it was found that the lender had allowed mortgages on other homes belonging to

white men but having no basements.

Marital status information still presents a barrier. Although she earns nearly \$10,000 yearly in a management job, this Texas woman was denied a \$500 loan because she wouldn't ask her newly unemployed husband to cosign the note. Before the marriage she had personally repaid three separate loans of \$1,000 each.

Another Kansas City woman, a divorced college professor, was denied a department store credit card in her own name but was permitted to continue use of an old card in her former husband's name. She owns a house, two cars, and has a substantial bank account. But the store would not acknowledge the fact that she received no assistance from her former husband and held a secure job.

IN SPRINGFIELD, a woman recently discovered that the reason she was having problems securing credit was that she was of childbearing age. "My credit union said only a portion of my salary could be counted in a loan application. I don't have any intentions of having any more children. But because I'm a woman and not over the hill yet, they don't trust that I'll be able to still work and pay the bills," she said.

Speed with which the ECOA becomes a practical reality will also depend on the rapidly with which American women learn their credit rights. "Very few women have heard of the ECOA," notes Linda Cohen. "They sit in their credit offices and don't even know they're being discriminated against. If they knew their rights, they'd say 'treat me right or else,' and they wouldn't be discriminated against."

ECOA VIOLATIONS should be filed with one of the twelve agencies authorized to implement the law and take complaints. Each letter or complaint should receive a response and possible directions to another more appropriate agency or indications of private litigation.

All banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation are under jurisdiction of that agency for abiding by the law. There are approximately 1,800 examiners in 14 regional offices for this business.

These examiners have the authority to issue cease and desist orders.

The Federal Trade Commission is responsible for securing compliance with the retail credit industry. FTC oversees about 90 percent of all creditors. Many discrimination actions are first filed through this office at its 12 regional locations.

ENFORCING THE ECOA with respect to national banks is handled by the office of the Comptroller of Currency. Compliance is secured by two basic means. First, by investigating individual complaints received. The office will attempt to determine the facts surrounding the complaint through investigations and try informal methods of conciliation.

Second method to enforce the act is the examiner procedure in which the official examiners of that office investigate about 4,700 national banks. All banks are examined three times during a two-year period.

Persons who have been discriminated against by lenders making federally related mortgages should file complaints with the Federal Home Loan Bank Board or the Department of Housing and Urban Development. FHCB shares jurisdiction with HUD pursuant to the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

COMPLIANCE IS also handled by the eight other commission and regulatory agencies as provided by law. More information as to how to file a complaint on credit discrimination may be obtained in writing to the Office of Saver and Consumer Affairs, Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D.C. 20551.

Between June 1 and Oct. 1, 1977, financial institutions sent out 310,000,000 information notices with a form to return if a woman wanted the account to be listed in her name as well as her husband's. A spot survey conducted by the Commercial Credit Corporation found a response rate of only nine percent.

"Yet this provision is potentially vital to all women," points out the Women's Equity Action League. Census Bureau studies show that 85 percent of all American women will be on their own at some time in their lives.

...but everyone should shop around for credit

By MARY GLAUBER
Chart Staff Reporter

You can shop for credit just as you shop for groceries. Many people shop around for the best bargains in food. Why not shop for the cheapest form of credit?

How easy it is for you to find credit depends on several factors including your personal character. How reliable are you? What is your credit history? Do you hold a steady job with a good future? A good credit rating can be extremely important.

Obtaining a loan also depends on the current money situation; in a depression or tight money economy, credit may be hard to find. Today it is easy to find credit in our inflated economy.

Once you find credit is available you have two options from which to choose: closed-end and revolving transactions.

Under closed-end plans, you sign a note for a specific amount to borrow, with a scheduled number of payments of a certain amount due on a certain day, weekly or monthly.

Revolving charge plans are open-ended such as Visa and MasterCard. You have a certain credit limit of \$500, \$1,000 etc; you may add purchases at any time as long as you don't exceed your limit. A finance charge is assessed monthly on the unpaid balance. The monthly interest rate is 1.5 percent in Missouri; this seems small until you realize it amounts to 18 percent annually.

As you need them, you sign the forms. Some bank accounts allow you to overdraw and simply charge the amount and interest to your account.

The cost you pay for credit will depend on whether you have closed-end or a revolving charge plan and where it is obtained. Another factor effecting credit is the kind of collateral you can offer to lower the cost of credit. A co-signer may lower the cost.

Obtaining consumer credit at lower costs was given a boost in 1969 with the Federal Consumer Credit Protection Act, commonly referred to as the Truth in Lending Law. According to this law all credit contracts must clearly show the An-

nual Percentage rate, that is, the annual cost of buying on time stated as a percentage of the unpaid balance.

On closed-end loans you should specifically ask for the annual percentage rate. Don't be fooled by the quotes of the monthly rate such as 1.5 percent. In shopping for a refrigerator from Sears, for example, you have several options. The most economical way to buy it using credit is to put it on your charge and pay it off within 30 days of the billing date. You are not charged a finance charge in this way. If you go over the 30 days, you will be charged 1.5 percent a month interest on the unpaid balance. You would be better off to take out a loan from your bank which only charges 10 percent yearly and pay Sears off.

In addition to finding the lowest annual percentage rate, you should carefully check the other conditions of your closed-end credit contracts.

One of these is the size of your payment. Is it within your monthly budget? If it is too high, you may be able to lower it with a larger down payment. Check to see if all the payments are the same amount. A balloon payment (a large final payment) is common in contracts; if you are unable to pay it, you may lose everything.

Beware of putting up your home as security; you could lose it. Don't sign a contract that includes it. A valid contract should provide for repayment in advance and refund of the finance charge.

Check the penalty for missing a payment. Under some contracts, the total debt is due immediately if you miss one payment. If you do sign one and must miss a payment, go personally and talk to your creditor. Reputable businessmen can be understanding.

If you default, be aware of the consequences. You may have to pay collection or storage costs. You may lose the article permanently.

In addition to your obligations, you have certain rights as a borrower. Under the Truth in Lending Law you have three days to change your mind and conceal a loan. You also have the right to complain about faulty work or merchandise. Be aware of the time limit for complaints.

If you finance an installment loan

through a second party be sure they will stand behind your purchases. Don't sign anything that says work has been completed on an item received unless it has been.

Add-on contracts should be avoided. You would be better off with two separate loans. In case of a missed payment, you could lose everything under add-on terms.

On some items such as cars you must have insurance; shop around for the best coverage. You may also purchase insurance which pays off the debt in the event of your death. Your personal situation will decide what is best for you.

You have the right to object to any contract terms and have them deleted from the contract. If the lender agrees to delete them, be sure you see the changes in writing.

Some contracts are difficult to understand. Ask for a blank copy and compare the terms with a friend. Never sign a contract that is incomplete. You could be the victim of an unscrupulous lender who fills in the terms and amount he wants. These points apply mainly to closed-end credit plans.

There are also certain things to look for in revolving credit. Keep a running total of all your finance charges for a month. Multiply by 12 and find the yearly cost of your credit. If the amount is too high, you might arrange a closed-end loan. If you are now paying 18 percent a year and can borrow the amount from your Credit Union at 12 percent, you can save 6 percent.

Check the terms of your revolving plans. Do you pay an annual fee? What is the length of time between date of purchase and due date? Some stores charge the finance charge on your total balance, some only on purchases over thirty days.

If you do use the latter form of credit, the most economical time to buy is right after the closing date on your bill. That way you have up to sixty days' free credit.

For both types of credit, it is important that you are a good credit risk. Lenders check with local credit agencies on your file. Under the Fair Credit Reporting Act of 1971, you have the right to see your file if you

(continued on page 6)

MAXIMUM CREDIT CHARGES ALLOWED IN MISSOURI

1. Credit charged for a year, figured on the starting balance. Repaid in monthly installments.

Type and Source of Credit	Annual Percentage Rate
Retail installment sales	
First \$500	26.616%
\$500 to \$1,000	26.19%-21.46%
Auto installment sales	22% to 15½%
Bank loans	10%

2. Credit charged per month, figured on the reduced balance owed. Repaid in monthly installments.

Retail credit	
Revolving accounts	
First \$500	18%
Over \$500	9%
Cash loans	
Credit Unions	
Unsecured	12%
Secured	10%
Savings and Loan. Secured by pass book. Rate established by the association, usually 1% above current interest rate on savings.	
Finance Companies	
First \$500	26.616%
\$500 to \$1,000	26.19% to 21.46%

ODE plans banquet Monday

Omicron Delta Epsilon will hold a banquet at 7 p.m. Monday at the Bonanza Steakhouse in Joplin. Members are entitled to a \$2 rebate and a \$2 rebate for one guest for a maximum of \$4.

During the program the winner of

an award of \$100 will be announced. Dr. Charles Leitle and Dr. Jasbir Jaswal, sponsors, and Susan Lanz, president, are inviting current students, faculty, and alumni members to attend this banquet.

SURVEY



The Financial Aids Office is currently conducting a survey to determine the real costs of education for students living at home, in the dorms, and off campus away from home. Please complete the following budget that applies to your specific situation as accurately as possible since this information will be used in determining budgets for needy students at Missouri Southern State College. This budget should be completed for ONE semester. These forms can be returned to the Financial Aids Office or the Student Personnel Office at your earliest convenience. Thank you for your cooperation. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact the Financial Aids Officer.



Tuition and Fees _____

Room _____

Books and Supplies _____

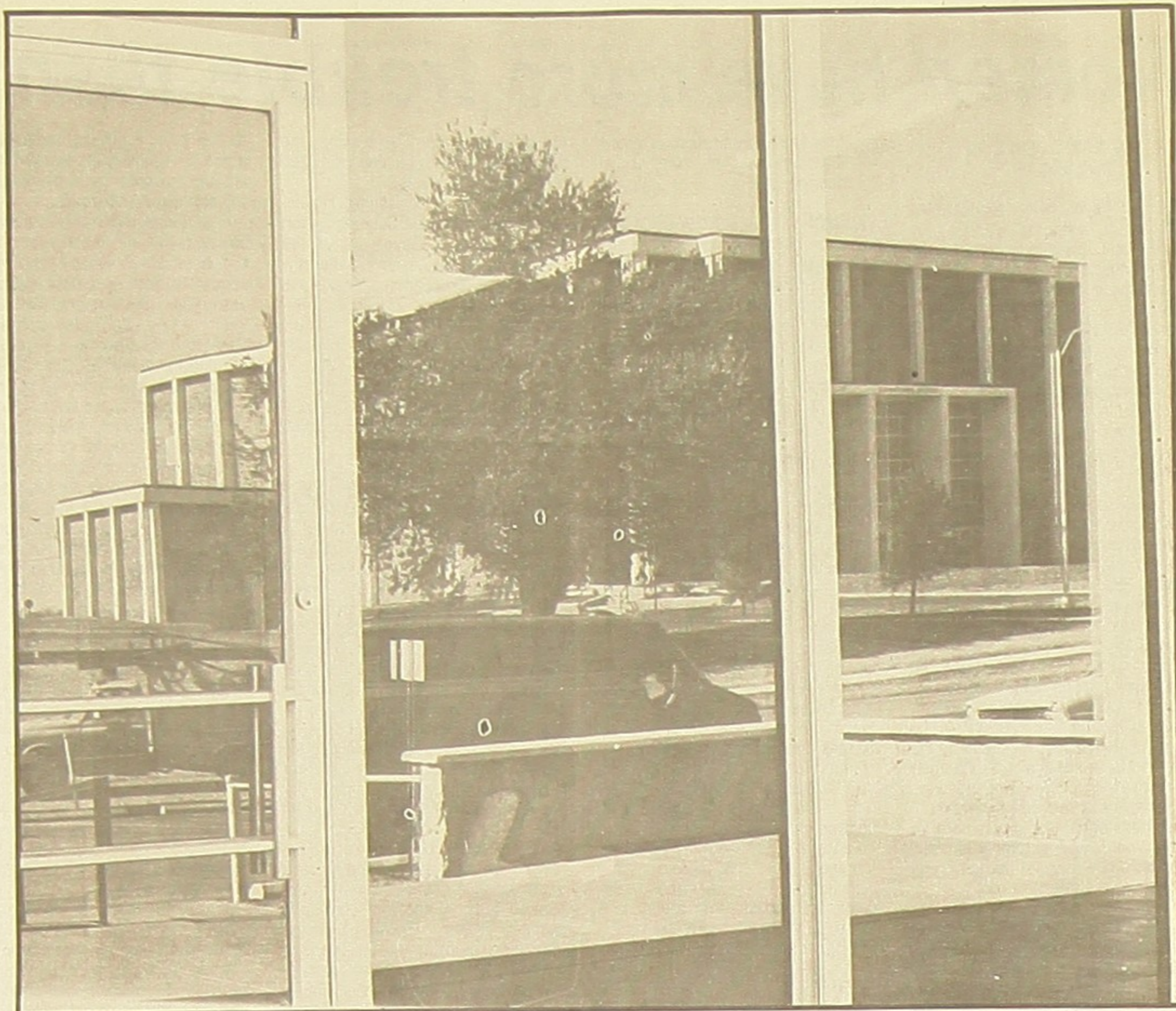
Transportation _____

Clothing _____

Medical Care _____

Miscellaneous _____

TOTAL _____



Reflections can be almost everywhere, in ourselves and in the windows and doors we look through and go through. Taylor Auditorium can be seen daily reflecting in the back doors of Hearnes Hall. Others can be

seen and will be featured in The Chart along with others in our continuing series of fine photos.

Hall, Oates produce best album

BY BLAINE KELLY

"Along the Red Ledge," Daryl Hall and John Oates' fourth studio album is their finest to date. Each progressing album from their inaugural LP to "Bigger Than Both of Us" to "Beauty on a Back Street" has evoked an increasing maturity and encompassed a greater versatility.

With "Along the Red Ledge," Hall and Oates show that they're not only writers of sweet emotion-laden love songs, but that they can also produce jazz-pop fusion numbers and some heavy Asbury Park rock n' roll (such as "Alley Katz"). While side one goes from "It's a Laugh"—which tells of a

relationship that has lost meaning and become so absurd that it is laughable—through four more traditional Hall and Oates stamped love tunes, side two kicks off hard-as-nails and then loses itself in sentimentality.

"Pleasure Beach" and "August Day" are the two songs drenched in purple sentimentality. The first of these, an uptempo Beach Boys influenced tune, is pulled off by the artists' raw skill; but "August Day" has the kind of verse that doesn't belong in a lyrical composition but in a book of poetry. When its self-pitying lyric is mixed with the soft sentimental textures of Daryl Hall's music, they

combine to form the album's most awkward moment.

As much as the album is Hall and Oates' partnered success, it is also a collective effort. Additional musicians include George Harrison, Todd Rundgren, and Rick Nielsen of Cheap Trick. The most noticeable contribution is Nielsen's distinctive guitar jam on "Alley Katz," a thug song whose lyrics are rushed and inaudible. Steve Lukather, who has played for Boz Skaggs, also adds immeasurably to the couple of guitar-based songs on the album.

Some of the album's most outstanding cuts include the hit "It's a

Laugh," "Melody for a Memory," "Alley Katz" (despite the frailties I've noted above), "Serious Music," and "I Don't Wanna Lose You." "Melody for a Memory" and particularly "Serious Music" are the two Oates written achievements, while the other cuts I've highlighted—as with most of the LP—are the triumphs of Daryl Hall; this is really Hall's album and he makes the best of his talents.

With only one sour moment ("August Day") and scattered minor problems which can't be quibbled over, what remains is musical dynamite. And a rich cavernous sound adds to its appeal.

Smith says, 'If you've got the time, I've . . .

(Continued from page 4)

Some readers may think this discussion is disgraceful and that I should not be urging young people to drink any form of alcoholic beverage. I'm not, really. Someday people may be so uninhibited that alcohol will not longer hold any attraction, but I doubt it. In today's society that certainly isn't the case. Those who can drink moderately and avoid the bad aspects of the hobby should drink, if they so desire. Obviously some people cannot drink for reasons even medical science doesn't understand (I believe it's a chemical imbalance). And those that can't, shouldn't. If you've ever seen an alcoholic, you know what I mean. If, while drinking, the reader is currently experiencing frequent black-outs, drinking alone, drinking to escape, personality changes when drunk, I advise him to quit. To do less is to put not only your life but someone else's in jeopardy.

Americans have some weird ideas about beer. In comparison to Europeans, we drink weak beer which lacks a lot in flavor, color, consistency, and weight. I like American beers such as Miller, Bud, Coors, and Old Style. These are some of the best as opposed to Falstaff and Old Milwaukee which are little more than bottled calf's urine. My personal favorites? They vary, but I enjoy Miller and a brand called Andecker, which advertises and delivers a moderately thick European flavor. Andecker is my American favorite. St. Pauli Girl (light or dark) is my favorite overall, a good German beer made in and exported from Bremen. If you're ever in Austria, try Engelburg Brau Export Hell. It's creamy and great. English dark beers are excellent, too. Don't be fooled, however, by Lowenbrau. It's as American as the oxidation pond and tastes much as if that is where it came from. For breakfast, I like fried eggs with Bermuda onion slices, potatoes, bacon and an icy-cold bottle of Coors. It's a great way to start

off your day as well as to ward off vampires. In most liquor stores in town be sure to note the expiration date on the Coors' cartons. They've usually expired and age and temperature changes will render Coors flat.

Like Tom T. I like beer. I also like a good wine but most hard liquors (with the exception of rum, anejo and Gordon's gin) turn me off. A little whiskey does cut the dust. Mixed drinks are pretty. Give me a bloody Mary with plenty of tabasco and celery. I'll leave the Black Jack and water to columnist Allman to bathe in liberally each night. Granted, I'm no expert on the afore-mentioned product, but J.A. and I used to work in the same liquor store and frankly, it is good but over-rated. Anyway, I've had to pull him out of the gutter more than a few times. I only hope when my time comes, he'll be kind enough to return the favor.

Women, and credit

(Continued from page 5)

are refused credit. If the information it contains is incorrect, the agency must correct it and report this to the lender. It is illegal to refuse credit to a woman if she is qualified to repay. In order to have a good credit rating, you must establish credit. Even if you don't believe in using charge plans you might borrow a small amount and repay it. You might need to use credit at a future date.

Shop around before signing any contract. Don't deal with any lender who is evasive or does not inform you properly. There is ample credit available; you owe it to yourself to find the best form for your personal needs.

Thom McAn Boots!

MEN'S HIKERS

Reg. 49.99
ONLY

\$39.88

VIBRAM® soles
cushioned insoles

Women's sizes
\$34.88

Boot socks
many styles
\$1.50 to \$3.75

WOMEN'S DRESS BOOTS

Reg. to \$32.99
ONLY

\$24.88

Selected styles
some with crepe soles
and wedge heels

Nov. 2 to Nov. 25

Thom McAn

MC-VISA

Northpark Mall



Sue Hullett, editor of the *Crossroads*, and her staff are now in the process of putting together the 1978-79 yearbook. This year the book will present a new layout style with features on each area of interest. In an effort to boost their number of photos *The Crossroads* is sponsoring a photo contest for the students, faculty and staff of Missouri Southern.

'Crossroads' plans changes

By ROB REESER

Students: Would you like a way of capturing the highlights of the school year in words and in pictures covering the major events? Would you like to have a media giving things which affect students such as issues and activities? The *Crossroads* is a yearbook published for this purpose.

The *Crossroads* has a new look to it this year. The yearbook uses feature stories pointing out news and how it affects students. In a special feature section the yearbook uses organization activities, issues, and how students react to the issues. The *Crossroads* is not just limited to organization activities but academic activities as well are included.

To become a member of *The Crossroads*' staff a person need only be interested in producing the yearbook. This year *Crossroads* gives bylines to students and faculty members contributing articles. People who have a specific knowledge

such as students for the science cooperative or research such as the U.S. Forest Service or the Prosperity Lake Project also contribute to the yearbook.

The editor is Sue D. Hullett with Mrs. Gwen Hunt as adviser.

In regard to the format of this year's *Crossroads*, the style was picked at the beginning of the year. *Crossroads* staff members set their own headlines with acetate graphic art letters. This enables the staff to use special styles. The *Crossroads* is printed by the Intercollegiate Press of Shawnee Mission, Kans. The cost for this year's edition is \$8.

Among activities sponsored by *Crossroads* is a photography contest open to all interested students. Prize winning photographs will be chosen and printed in a special section.

For cash prizes, first place wins \$25; second place wins \$15, and third place wins \$10. The three categories to be judged are nature, student life, and

special experiments. Rules for the contest state that all pictures must be black and white, 5 X 7 format or larger. Rule two says all entries will become the property of the Public Information Office. Rule three claims deadline as Dec. 1. Entries should be submitted in a manila envelope upon which should be the photographer's name, phone number, and address, and technical information such as film and camera. Entries are submitted to Mrs. Hunt in H-206.

Book orders are still available. Organizations may purchase one group shot. Activities are covered if *The Crossroads* staff has been informed of them. The *Crossroads* will include a section on senior portraits and also a section on homecoming activities.

Mrs. Hunt said, "We think the yearbook is an important publication and should still be meaningful to the student years after they graduate."

She added, "We hope the book will be a true reflection of this year."

Debate squad finishes fourth

Missouri Southern's debate squad traveled to Newton, Kans., last weekend to compete in the Bethel College speech and debate tournament, and with 26 teams competing, the team of Kelli McDaniel and Valerie L'Allier captured fourth place.

In the preliminary rounds McDaniel and L'Allier defeated two teams from Johnson County, Kans., and one team each from Kansas, State University, Southeast

Oklahoma State University, Central State University of Oklahoma, and Southwestern Kansas State University.

After the six preliminary rounds, they had a record of six wins and no

losses which advanced them into quarterfinals.

The quarterfinal round was against a Johnson County team, and on a 2-1 decision, Johnson County was the winner.

This fourth place plaque joins a third place silver tray and a third place trophy also won by McDaniel and L'Allier at two previous tournaments.

Other debaters participating for Southern at Bethel were Joe Rupp, Bill Coakley, Chris Pilgrim, Russell Brock, David Comfort, Karen Brown, and Pam Bryan.

This weekend the squad will go to Omaha, Neb., to compete in the Omaha University Debate tournament.

Other tournaments the squad will attend this semester will be at Edmond, Okla., and Wichita Falls, Tex. Southern will host its own high school speech and debate tournament on Nov. 17-18.

"We should have won the Bethel tournament, but we are making mechanical errors in elimination rounds that hurt us," said Dick Finton, Southern debate coach. "We had a new combination of colleges which explains why we didn't do as well in this tournament as we could have. With more experience working together, our teams should do much better at future tournaments," he said.

'Androcles' plays over weekend

By KAY ALBRIGHT

Over 50,000 persons have been entertained by the children's theatre productions of Missouri Southern as they enter their eleventh year and 22nd production. This semester's production is *Androcles and the Lion*, directed by Duane Hunt. It is the charming musical comedy about the friendship of a lion and the man who helps him with his hurt paw.

Public performances will be Staur-

day and Sunday at 3 p.m. and the admission charge is 50 cents for all. However, the show actually opened "out of town," as the Broadway saying goes, at Lamar on Tuesday where it was performed for all the grade schools there. Yesterday, over 2,000 children were bussed from Carthage to Taylor Auditorium for two showings of the play.

For the public performances, also, there have been reservations made to accommodate school children who

will be bussed from Cassville, Exceter, and Asbury. Reservations from these total 128. However, these productions with the cooperations of the school systems, could not be possible without the backing and aid of the Association of Childhood Education.

One thing that should be emphasized is that children's theatre is not just for children but can be enjoyed by all ages—especially a timeless fable such as *Androcles and the Lion*.

Tickets on sale now for Joseph Shore concert

Tickets are now on sale for the Joseph Shore concert at Missouri Southern on next Thursday evening.

Tickets for the concert, a benefit for the college music department, are \$3 in advance and \$3.50 at the door, \$2 for groups of 10 or more

and \$1 for Southern students with I.D. cards.

Tickets may be purchased at Jamison Drugs, Ernie Williamson's, and Joplin Piano Company downtown; Ken Reynolds Pharmacy in Southtown; College Pharmacy on

the Carthage Square; Evans Drugs on the Neosho Square, and at the College music office.

Shore, a native of Carthage, is a rising young baritone opera star, and he has sung with the major regional opera companies in the country.

WHERE TO?

By BETH SURGI

CONCERTS

BOB DYLAN
Tomorrow 8 p.m.
Kemper Arena, Kansas City
All seats reserved.
You may get tickets by calling Dial-a-Tick at (816)753-6617. Tickets are still available.

STYX
with special guest Chilliwack
Nov. 21, Kemper Arena
Tickets \$8.50 reserved. Good seats still available.
Send mail orders to Cowtown Productions, P.O. Box 10314, Kansas City, Mo. 64111. Include self-addressed stamped envelope.

QUEEN
Dec. 8, 8:30 p.m.
Kemper Arena, K.C.
Tickets \$7.50, \$8.50 reserved.
Send mail orders to P.O. Box 3428, K.C. Kansas, 66103.
Include self-addressed, stamped envelope plus 25 cents service charge per ticket. Charge tickets by calling Dial-A-Tick (816) 753-6617.

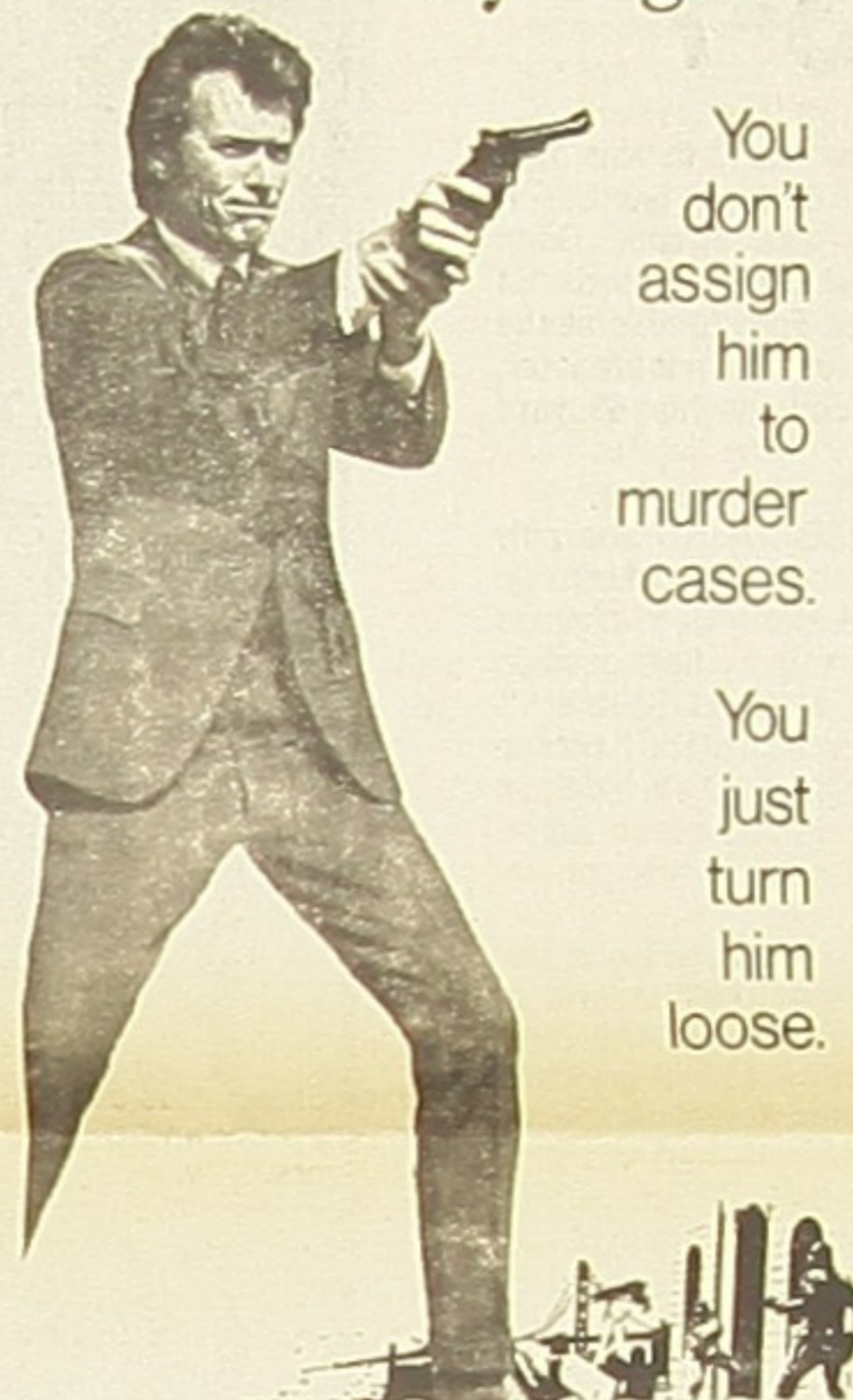
ON STAGE

"A Chorus Line"
Through Nov. 8
Civic Center Music Hall
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Send mail orders to Bench-Carson Ticket Agency, P.O. Box 60906, Oklahoma City, Okla. 63106.

AMERICAN ROYAL
Rodeo performances with guests Pat and Debbie Boone.
Nov. 7-12, Tuesday and Friday at 8 p.m.; Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday at 1:30 and 8 p.m. Sunday at 2:30 p.m.
Horse Show Performances with Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Nov. 13-18, 1 p.m. & 7:15 p.m. daily.
All shows at Kemper Arena, K.C.
Tickets \$4, \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.50.
Available at Sears stores.
General admission for weekday matinees at the American Royal complex only.

Tuesday Night—Taylor Auditorium



You don't assign him to murder cases.

You just turn him loose.

Clint Eastwood Dirty Harry

CLINT EASTWOOD in "DIRTY HARRY" A Malpaso Company Production Co-Starring HARRY GUARDINO - RENI SANTONI ANDY ROBINSON - JOHN LARCH and JOHN VERNON as "The Mayor" - Executive Producer: Robert Daley - Screenplay by Harry Julian Fink & R. M. Fink - Produced and Directed by Don Siegel Story by Harry Julian Fink and R. M. Fink - PANAVISION - TECHNICOLOR - Warner Bros. - A Kinney Company

HEART
Nov. 24, 8 p.m.
Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Mo.
Tickets \$7.50 advance
(Mail order same as Steven Sills concert)

JOHN DENVER
Nov. 13, 8 p.m.
Hammonds Center
Springfield
Tickets, \$10, \$7.50, \$5. All seats reserved. Available at the Stereo Buff in Joplin, as well as at the Hammonds Center box office.

HANDEL'S MESSIAH
Nov. 18, 8 p.m.
RLDS Auditorium
Independence, Mo.
Tickets \$2, \$3.50, \$5, \$7.50. All seats reserved.
Mail orders and checks payable to: Messiah Project, P.O. Box 1059, Independence, Mo. 64051. Enclose stamped, self-addressed envelope.

TULSA INTERNATIONAL MUSIC FESTIVAL
Saturday & Sunday
Tulsa Assembly Center
For information call (918)932-3646

B.J. THOMAS and the Classman
Saturday, 7:30 p.m.
Kansas City Music Hall
All seats reserved \$6.50, \$7.50. \$1 higher at door. Call (816)941-0544 for information.

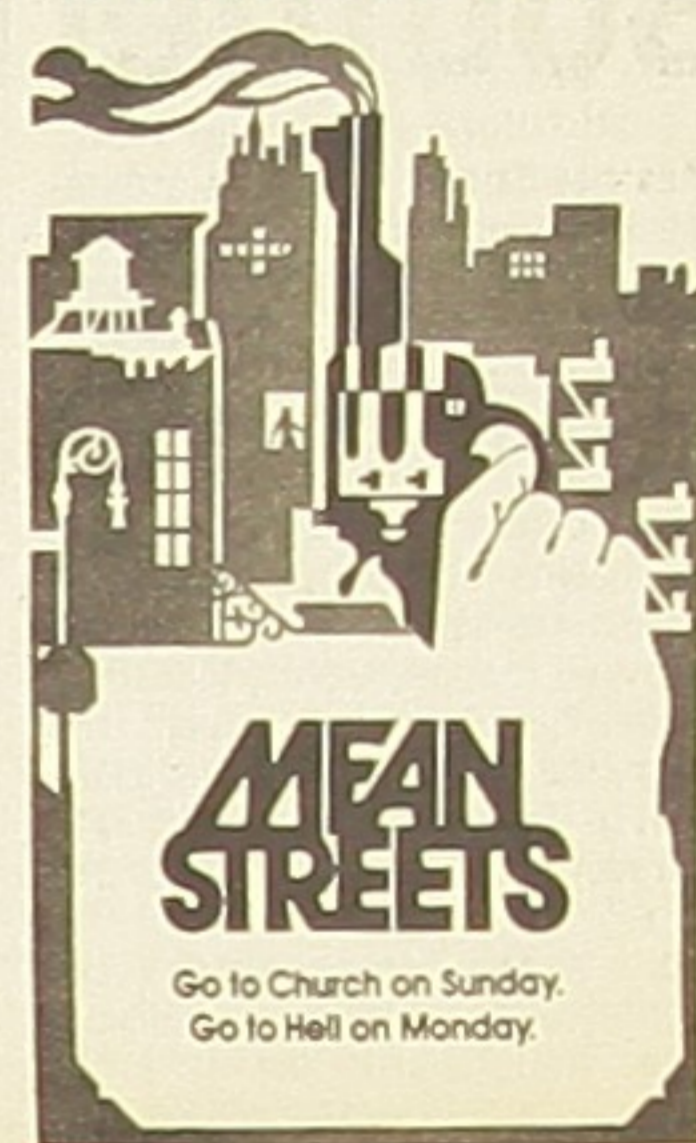
"The Wiz"
Feb. 19, 20
"Your Arm's Too Short to Box With God"
Mar. 14, 15
At the Performing Arts Center, Tulsa, Okla.

DRACULA
through Saturday
John Williams Theater
Performing Arts Center
Tulsa, Okla.
Tickets: Call (918)581-5271, reserved seats only

VARIETY

DIMITRI
A clown, mime, acrobat, juggler, dancer and musician. Entertainment for all ages. Nov. 10, 8 p.m.
Tulsa Performing Arts Center
Tickets \$7.50, \$6, \$5. Children under 12 only \$2 when accompanied by an adult.
Call (918) 581-5271 or (918) 932-3646 for information.
Call (918) 581-5641 for group rate information.

BALLET FOLKLORICO MEXICO DE GRACIELA TAPIA
The vibrant, rhythmic beauty of Old Mexico in song and dance.
Nov. 11, 8 p.m.
Hammonds Student Center, Springfield
Tickets \$6 and \$5 (\$1 student discount)
Available at the Stereo Buff in Joplin as well as the Hammonds Center Box office.



COMING
SOON

ARNE BRAV

THE KANSAS CITY BALLET DANCES!
Friday and Saturday
8:15 p.m.
Bagatelles, Mystic Journey, Sonetto del Petrarca
Sunday, 2:15 p.m.
Coruscate, Wings, Broken Windows, Pas de Deux
All Symphonic Dances
At the Lyric Theater
Kansas City, Mo.

UMKC Ticket Office, 5100 Rockhill Road, Kansas City, Mo.
Call (816) 276-2705

MOVIES

Northpark Cinemas

WHO IS KILLING THE GREAT CHEFS OF EUROPE?
(PG)—Evenings at 7:15 and 9:15.

Agatha Christie's **DEATH ON THE NILE** (PG)—evenings at 7 and 9.

Eastgate Cinemas

THEY WENT THAT-A-WAY AND THAT-A-WAY (G)—Tim Conway. Evenings at 7 and 9.

CHEECH & CHONG'S UP IN SMOKE (R)—Evenings at 7 and 9.

NATIONAL LAMPOON'S ANIMAL HOUSE (R)—Evenings at 7:15 and 9:15.

Everyone wants to be first, and most have been

With only two conference games remaining and the Lions bumped out of first place, Missouri Southern's final home game against Missouri Western State University this Saturday could hardly be called anything but crucial.

Now that Kearney State and Pittsburg State, both 4-1, have ascended into first place, the Lions find themselves trailing by half a game with Fort Hays State, who both own 3-1-1 records.

That's why the 1:30 meeting with the Griffons is so important. The following week the Lions will have to travel to the grounds of Pittsburg where they will finish the conference season with the first place Griffons. A victory against the Griffons would put Southern back on the right track and possibly give them the needed momentum against Pittsburg.

STILL, FIRST PLACE relies greatly

on the performance of the other teams. Kearney would have to lose another game and with their momentum right now, they will be hard to stop. Fort Hays would have to lose again and Southern will try to provide Pittsburg with another defeat. If the Lions lose to Missouri Western on Saturday, the defeat could shut the door on the conference title.

Thus far, it seems that no one has wanted a secure claim on first place. Every team except Missouri Western, Emporia State, and Wayne State has owned it at least once during the course of the season, while Pittsburg is back on top for the second time.

Fort Hays held possession of the position longest as they were on top during the opening three weeks.

Missouri Western entered this season trying to accomplish something never done before at that campus—that is to follow one winning season with another. It doesn't

look like they'll make it, the Griffons finished last year with an 8-2-2 record including the NAIA District 16 championship but this year jumped into the wrong direction suffering defeats in their first three conference openers. Call it a jinx or whatever, Western has never had two winning seasons in a row.

Signs of last year's productivity have begun to shine through in the last two weeks, however. Last week the Griffons destroyed Emporia 49-12, and the week before they wasted Washburn, 53-25. So again, the Lions will be playing a team obsessed with playing the wrong team at the wrong time. Fort Hays, Kearney, and now Western have all tested Southern with their momentum-charged teams.

THE GRIFFONS PROVED in the last two weeks they could put the points on the board. Actually, they

averaged 25 points in their first three losses but defense gave them problems.

Western's high-energy offense features a balanced running and passing attack. The Griffons are rushing for about 165 yard a game while averaging 173 yards through the air. Walter Hines, a 6'2", 195 pound fullback has provided most of the ground attack. The senior running back has gained 750 yards this year including 166, 188, and 125 in his last three outings. Hines carries most of the rushing load but is teamed up with another running back, Jim Barber, in the backfield.

Junior Mike Solomon fills the quarterback role. Solomon is averaging 151.8 yards per game passing and has connected on 40 of 89 passes. However, the Griffons have another speedster, freshman Tim Hoskins, who has caught 15 passes for 405 yards, and a 27 yard average,

six of which have gone for touchdowns. Hoskins is also the nation's leading kickoff returner averaging 33.4 yards a return, two of which were touchdowns.

The Griffon coaches had to replace virtually the entire defensive unit this fall and it has been noticeable. The Griffons were giving up 380 yards and 33 points but last week they surrendered only 17 points to Emporia.

Western's top defensive performer without a doubt is senior linebacker Doug Holland. Already he has been named CSIC defensive-player-of-the-week twice. Up to the Emporia game, he had been involved in 104 tackles, 51 tackles and 53 assists.

BEHIND HOLLAND is former Missouri Southern cornerback, Kevin Gundy. The 6'1", 195 pound senior has made 30 tackles and 39 assists. The remainder of the defense con-

sists mostly of underclassmen. The entire defensive line, two of three linebackers and three of the four starting defensive backs of last year are gone and this has been the primary concern of the Griffons all year.

Nevertheless, Western's powerful offensive should provide an exciting and close contest and Coach Jim Frazier won't take anything for granted.

"Missouri Western has good specialty teams," said Frazier. "Western has one of the nation's leading kick returners in Tim Hoskins and has the best punter in the conference in Randy Parker. Linebacker Ray Holland keys their young defensive unit and already has won the CSIC defensive player of the week award twice."

And finally said Coach Frazier, "Western's offensive is capable of scoring a lot of points especially against us."

Antelopes down Southern 33-7

Kearney State's Antelopes are apparently trying to prove to everyone, as they did to the Lions last weekend, that they are after the first place conference finish for which they were preseasonally picked. The defeated the Lions 33-7.

The Lopers erupted for three touchdowns in less than two and a half minutes late in the third quarter, just when it appeared the Lions had climbed back into the contest. The victory put Kearney into a first place tie with Pittsburg State, both with 4-1 records while the Lions slipped to 3-1-1.

After Kearney opened up the conference slate suffering a dismal defeat to Pittsburg, doubts arose over a second straight conference title and the preseason prediction. Since then they've amassed 138 points over four straight wins with the closest winning spread being 17 points.

MISSOURI SOUTHERN WAS made no exception to Kearney's scoring barrage even though most of it occurred late in the game. Kearney's attack was fueled by a slotback reverse that shocked the Lions on two plays. Dan Stromer, a 6'2", 210-pound senior, filled the slotback role that stunned the Lions on touchdown runs of 69 and 83 yards. The Antelopes consistently ran the reverse at the Sting all night, injuring the Lions only on the two big plays. Stromer finished the day with 198 yards on 11 reverses, the leading ball carrier for the day.

"Our defense was on the field 75 plays and yet only broke down three times," commented Coach Jim Frazier following the game. "We stopped their slotback reverse for three quarters. After Stromer's first touchdown, disaster set in."

Then Stromer burst for his first touchdown, a 69-yard jaunt. A minute later quarterback Dean Carstens scored from four yards out following a Fred Ford fumble at the Southern 30. Another minute later, Stromer exploded for his 83 yard reverse score.

THE REVERSE WASN'T the only thing that bothered Southern on Saturday. The Lions were plagued by turnovers and poor field position all afternoon. Many of Southern's drives were forced to start behind their own 20-yard line. In addition they gave the ball up seven times, four on fumbles and three on interceptions.

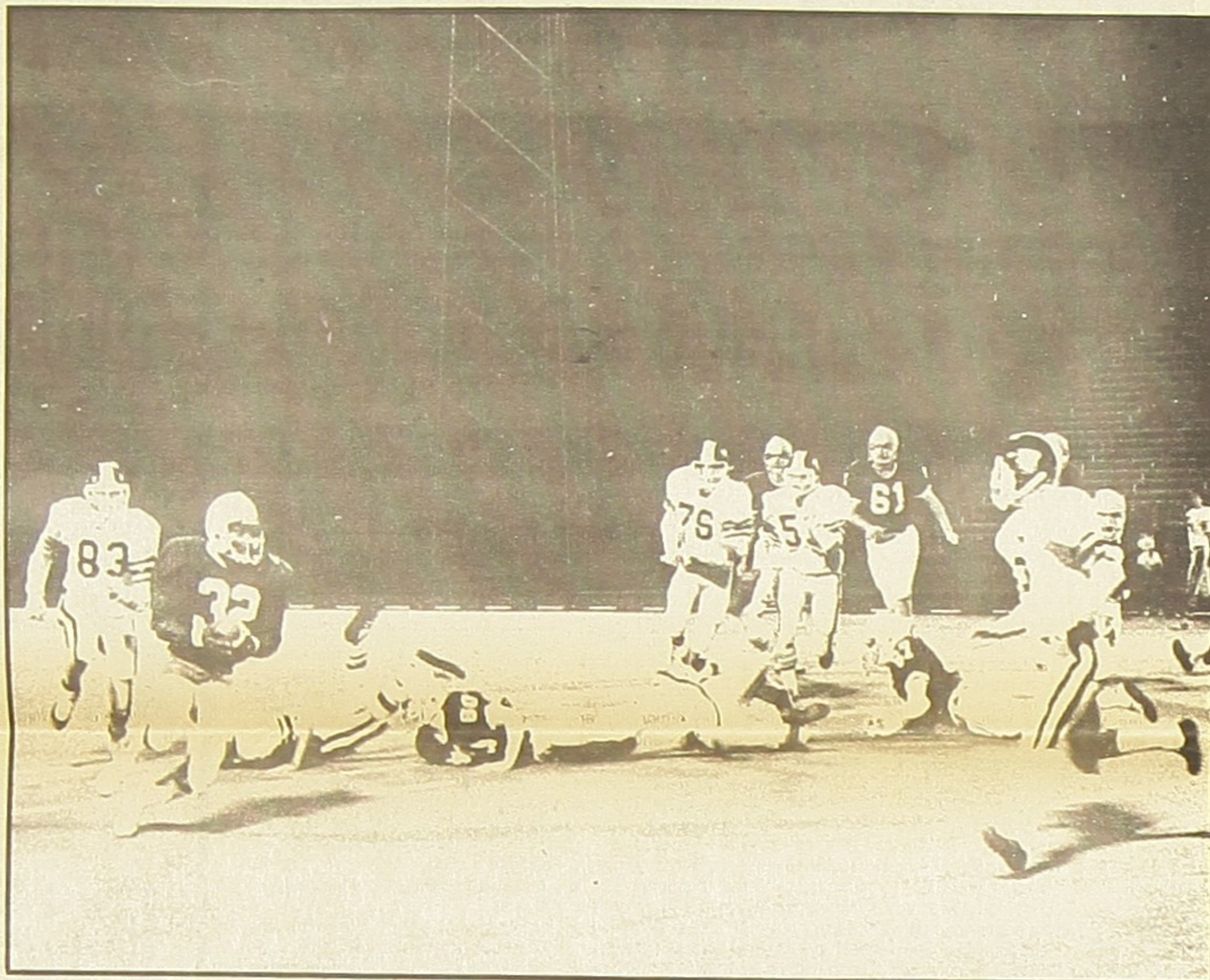
Although outscored, the Lions produced one of their best efforts in total yards, churning out 442 compared to Kearney's 434. Mike Loyd rebounded from an exceptional week from the week before to go one step further last week. The senior quarterback completed 17 of 31 passes for 268 yards. The ground attack, which produced 163 yards, was led by Fred Ford's 64 yards. Larry Barnes added 40 on seven carries.

Southern's offensive effort against the defense oriented team was excellent as Coach Frazier related but the Lions couldn't take advantage of the opportunities.

Kearney State proved to be a very strong, sound team, Frazier admitted after the game.

"The four fumbles, three interceptions, and the two long runs were too much to overcome," Frazier added. "We had difficulty sustaining and maintaining a drive. We had some beautifully executed plays, especially the 98-yard touchdown pass."

"We felt our offensive line played well, especially Gray Embry and Craig Lynch."



Larry Barnes cuts down field in action against Fort Hays State two weeks ago. Barnes who has been injured for most of the season gained 40 yards rushing last week against Kearney State and now has a total of 375 yards rushing. He also has gained 126 yards in pass receptions. Missouri

Southern is now faced with a do or die situation against Missouri Western this Saturday. If Missouri Southern loses to Western all hopes of a CSIC title will be lost.

'Progress in good shape' for Swedish trip as basketball Lions plan fund-raising event

Funding for Missouri Southern's basketball European trip is running right on schedule and according to head coach Chuck Williams, "progress is in real good shape."

"So far we have had several projects that included a golf tournament, working and selling concessions and selling bumper stickers," said Coach Williams.

The Lions received proceeds from a golf tournament held recently in

Joplin. Concession benefits came from working at the Joplin Globe All-Star basketball game held earlier this year. Bumper stickers were sold on campus in the Student Union.

Two more events currently lined up also are to help benefit the team. First, on Saturday the Lions will hold their first season scrimmage against State Fair Community College of Sedalia. The contest will take place at

The Young Adult Choir of the Shiloh Baptist Church will present a concert on Sunday, Nov. 12, at 3 p.m. The concert will take place at the Shiloh Baptist Church which is located at 204 North School in Joplin. Again, all proceeds will be used for the trip. For further information contact the Rev. B.G. Roberson.

Coach Williams urges strong attendance at both events as it will greatly aid in supporting the team.

7:30 p.m. in Robert Ellis Young Gymnasium and is open to the public. Donations will be accepted and all proceeds will go towards the funding of the European trip.

"We're hoping a lot of people turn out," Coach Williams said of the scrimmage. "This will be the first chance the public will get to see the team and provide a good opportunity to get familiar with the players."

WANTED!

Old School Pictures

Showing school scenes prior to 1940 (Socrates to 1940). The borrowed photographs will be reproduced as slides for use in "History and Philosophy of Education."

CONTACT:

Dr. Bob Steere
Department of Education
Ext. 309 or 313

Griffith's problems may mount in baseball

BY JOHN ROBERTS

Minnesota Twins' owner Calvin Griffith may have had problems with his baseball club in the past, but after making thoughtless comments in recent weeks, he is assured of having even more difficulties to deal with in the future.

Earlier this month while addressing a Lion's Club chapter in the twin-city state, the outspoken owner managed to insult the black population, question the intellect of his team's best hitter, advocate free love, and complain about the habits of modern ballplayers—all in a 40-minute span.

Naturally, his comments caused something of a stir when they appeared in newspapers across the country as well as in the widely-read magazine "Sports Illustrated."

ACCORDING TO THE REPORTS, Griffith first put his foot in his mouth when answering why he moved the team from Washington D.C. to Minnesota.

"I'll tell you why we came to Minnesota," he began; "it was when I found out you had only 15,000 blacks here. Black people don't go to ball games, but they'll fill up a 'rassling' ring and put up such a chant it'll scare you to death. It's unbelievable. We came down here because you've got good hard-working white people here."

If that remark wasn't enough, not-so-silent Cal went on to call Rod Carew (widely acknowledged as baseball's best hitter) a "damn fool" for signing a \$170,000-a-year contract because "we all know he's worth more than that."

There was still more to come as Griffith then turned his attention to player Butch Wynegar. Wynegar, according to Griffith, had suffered through a poor season because he was playing "hands" with his wife.

"Now, love is love," he allowed, "but it comes pretty cheap for these young ballplayers these days, and I think they should take advantage of that and wait to get married."

THE TIGHT-FISTED OWNER finally ended his barrage on a less serious note by criticizing today's ballplayers for carrying personal items along with them on road trips.

"You've got to have three seats on a plane for every two ballplayers," he complained, "so they can put their hi-fis and hair dryers down."

Generally when such remarks hit the press the reaction is predictable—the person charged with them either denies them or says they were taken out of context. At first, Griffith did neither saying only "I believe in being blunt and honest," but later recanted and said they were made in jest.

Whatever the case, the comments were apparently made and are being taken seriously by some. Carew, for one, has already said that he will never sign a contract with the Twins' organization again and further that he "will not come back and play for a bigot." And, the odds are high Wynegar probably didn't appreciate the remarks, and the black population of the area certainly didn't.

IT'S BOTH DISTURBING and bewildering that Griffith would make such irresponsible remarks even in private, let alone in public.

It is impossible to imagine exactly what he hoped to accomplish, other than humoring his audience for a few moments.

Some have suggested that baseball commissioner Bowie Kuhn take some sort of punitive action against the Twins' owner citing his remarks as "not being in the best interests of baseball." To date, however, Kuhn has shown no inclination to do so and in all probability will not later on.

One can only hope that pressure exerted by players, sports columnists, league officials and fans will prompt Griffith to apologize for his comments, or at least be enough to encourage him to keep his opinions to himself at future speaking engagements.



Craig Bernheimer moves down field with the ball in action last Friday night against the Central Missouri State Mules. The Lions scored another victory in the 14-0 rout against the Mules. With that score the Lions set a

new team scoring record for a single game, breaking the old record which was set last year. The Lions now boast a season record of 10-6 with three games left in the regular season.

Lions' 14 goals set new record

BY SHAUN SKOW
Chart Sports Reporter

Probably playing their finest game ever, the soccer Lions of Missouri Southern romped over Central Missouri State University last Friday evening with a school record-breaking 14-0 score.

Southern first took control of the game when Rick Ruzicka drilled a line drive into the goal with less than 15 minutes expired. Rick went on to score one more goal for the night, but his contribution to the team went further than that.

"Rick doesn't get the recognition he deserves," Todd Johnston, a mid-field player who scored three goals, explained. "Rick was sort of like the quarterback of our team, directing us around the field. He got us to hustle out there."

AND HUSTLE THEY DID as other goals were scored in the first half by Kent Burkholder, Craig Bernheimer, Todd, Mark Ruzicka, Jeff Cindrich, and two by Aaron Johnson, who also had four assists in the first half. Aaron went on to get one more assist in the second half to break a Southern record of four assists in a game set by Rick Ruzicka last year. The record wasn't too surprising as the unselfish Johnson had broken the Southern record for assists in a season last year with 14.

Another outstanding player in the game was Kent Burkholder who led all Southern scorers with four goals. He also came up with four assists for the night.

"Burkholder and Johnson were big factors in the game," commented Johnston.

Team play was probably a big factor in the outcome of the game, also.

"We had movement all over the field," Joe Angeles, a fullback for the team, explained.

JOHNSTON AGREED, "Everybody was hustling and playing together," and he added afterwards, "that's what made the game so wide and

blown open. It wasn't a selfish game at all."

Trying to pose a comeback in the second half, the Central State Mules managed to get off their only shot of the night. Southern goalie, George Major, made sure their efforts weren't worthwhile as he recorded his first and only save of the contest.

"They (the Mules) were so incoherent," Coach Hal Bodon later explained. "They played as individuals, not as a team. They weren't hustling out there either."

After stopping the Mule drive, Southern continued to rack up points in the second half led by Burkholder who scored three goals in a 10-minute span. Johnston also scored again early in the second half. After tying the school record of 13 goals in a contest, though, Southern couldn't seem to get anything to go into the net. Mule goalie, Brian Carter, was probably a main reason for this as he recorded 17 saves in the second half, 23 for the game.

FINALLY, WITH LESS than a minute to play in the game, Mike Thone broke the ice with a goal thus establishing a record 14 goals in a game surpassing a record set two years ago against Baptist Bible College. Then, with 18 seconds still remaining, Southern was given a penalty kick which they let George Majors take. Majors had seen very little action down at his end of the field. Carter intercepted the kick which ended a fine performance by the Lions.

A game originally scheduled for Southern against Park College last Saturday was cancelled.

"They (Park College) said they had too many injuries from their game against Avila," said Bodon. Instead, Southern will play Westminster College tomorrow night before traveling to Maryville this Saturday.

Todd Johnston felt confident about the team after the Mule game and feels the team will win the rest of their games.

"A 13-6 record would be great," he said.

Returnees, newcomers give team hopes

Eight returnees plus 10 promising newcomers give Missouri Southern's Lady Lions basketball coach G.I. Willoughby reason for excitement as she begins her second year at the Missouri Southern helm. Added to this is the fact that no one was lost to graduation for last year's 16-12 team which finished fifth in the CSIC.

Heading the list of returnees is 5'7" sophomore forward Patti Killian, last year's leading scorer for the Lady Lions. The Joplin Parkwood product led the CSIC in scoring most of the season and finished with a 16.1 average. Killian was the first Lady Lion ever named to a CSIC first team in basketball, plus being selected to the second all-MAIAW team last year.

Leading rebounder (10.7 per game) and second leading scorer (11.7) Patty Vavra, a 5'7" junior forward from Joplin Memorial, also returns. Vavra was named last year to the second team of both the CSIC and the MAIAW.

Two seniors who return from last year, 5'8" forward-center Barb

Lawson and 5'3" sophomore Karen Gordon, will provide senior leadership this season. Gordon, last year's MVP, and a CSIC honorable mention, led the conference in assists and averaged 8 points per game last year.

Cherie Kuklentz, a 5'11" Joplin Parkwood product, will be available for pivot duties. The junior center averaged 10 rebounds and eight points per outing in 1977-78, despite knee problems.

Other returnees include 5'8" junior forward Nancy Robertson, Mary Carter, 5'3" sophomore guard, and 5'9" junior forward LoRee Knoll.

Additional height and more depth will be a new look for the Lady Lions this year. The combination of the new recruits plus the return of strong veteran experience should contribute to an exciting and more successful season for the Missouri Southern team.

"I'm confident we can have a better record this season," Willoughby said. "We lost five or six games in the final minutes last year simply

because we were tired. I believe we are capable of finishing among the conference leaders this year."

Willoughby is pleased with pre-season progress to date. "We're further along at this stage of our pre-season work than we were last year. Our development is encouraging because we're grasping what we're trying to do."

"I think our progress is due to two factors. One, our veterans are familiar with the drills and are able to run through them to set an example for the younger players. And two, our new players appear to be more knowledgeable. They're picking up things quickly which tells me they've received some good high school and junior college coaching."



Volleyball action continues this season although road trips have proved to be unkind for the Lady Lions of CeCe Chamberlin. They now have pil-

ed up a 14-11 overall record, a 5-3 district 16 record and a 5-8 CSIC conference record.

Volleyball squad finds road unkind as Lady Lions drop all five matches

CeCe Chamberlin's Lady Lions found the road to be unkind in more ways than one last week. Making their first road trip in more than three weeks, the Missouri Southern volleyball squad dropped all five matches they played.

The School of the Ozarks dumped Missouri Southern in a district match similar to the one earlier this season, by allowing the Lady Lions to win the first game, then sweeping the next

three. Then, Central States Intercollegiate Conference opponents Missouri Western and Wayne State took a pair of victories each from the Lady Lions. Missouri Southern's bus broke down on the way to St. Joseph, making the Lady Lions late.

"Our desire was there, but the mental attitude wasn't," commented Chamberlin. "The skills were there, but the concentration wasn't."

"We will be ready to play," em-

phasized Chamberlin concerning the MAIAW College Division volleyball tournament this weekend. Chamberlin's charges are seeded second in the Southwest district, behind School of the Ozarks.

Eight teams will participate in the state-wide event, to be held at Northwest Missouri State University in Maryville, Friday and Saturday. Chamberlin sees William Woods as the toughest team participating, with Missouri Western a close second.

Missouri Southern journeys to Pittsburg Tuesday evening for a 6:30 CSIC match with the Lady Gorillas. This will be the last dual match of the '78 campaign for Chamberlin's charges. Labette County Community College calls at 6:30 Wednesday evening for a junior varsity match.

As of now, the Lady Lions own a 14-11 seasonal record, 5-3 in District competition and 5-8 in the conference.

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School tries to fit students in society

BY KAREN WILLIAMS
Chart Staff Writer



"Our main philosophy is to prepare these people to fit into society so they are least noticed," Lynn Pitts, principal of the Missouri State School for the Severely Handicapped, stated recently.

Pitts pointed out that 90 percent of the students leaving the school are placed in one of the two local Sheltered Workshops in Joplin and Carthage. These Workshops are corporations which take on different contracts annually; thus, the job requirements are ever-changing.

"Therefore, we work generally in two areas developing the student's ability to follow directions and developing the student's motor ability to capacity," explained Pitts.

The school was originally set up in 1963 by the state when a group of concerned parents petitioned the legislature to fill the gaps a public school could not for mentally retarded children. Up until 1970 the school only accepted the trainable mentally retarded, or TMR kids, between the ages of 5-21.

school. There is no charge to the parents of students since the school is state funded—even low income families are given free lunches.

The beginning salary for teachers at the school is approximately \$8,800. There are no contracts, other than a verbal agreement to teach the coming school year and there is no tenure, as they are funded by the state legislature. The teachers are evaluated annually by an area supervisor responsible for all of southwest Missouri.

The state school has three primary rooms which are taught by Mrs. Smallwood, Mrs. Helms and Mrs. Danner; one intermediate room taught by Mrs. Bates; two young adult rooms taught by Mrs. Fuhr and Mrs. Wood, and a severe disorder class is taught by Mrs. Walker. The children are also given speech therapy by specialist Dianna Craig and physical education instruction by Rex Millsap. The two young adult classes include instruction in the Workshop Facility which is wood-working and metal working and the Home Living Facility in which students practice running a modern household.

Faculty Association has been concerned about what happens to many young adult and teenage MR kids when their parents or other relatives die. Most of the time these people are put in institutions because they must have constant supervision. Through a county tax levy passed two years ago, the Sheltered Faculty Association is starting group homes to take in these young people.

These homes are for kids who have no adult supervision or who just want to be on their own.

"IT'S NATURAL FOR Mrs. Smith's oldest son to go away to college or get out on his own and support himself, so why shouldn't it be natural for her retarded younger son to also have a place of his own," said Pitt. Each home would have 7-8 residents who would be employed at one of the local workshops. Live-in house parents would oversee these residents and have authority as natural parents.

The Association is still in the process of hiring the house parents, although they have purchased the first home at 507 Sergeant St in Joplin and are presently looking over property in Carthage for the second home. The Association is interested in young married couples with bachelors degrees or working on them to be hired for 2-3 years at \$12,000 to \$13,000 a year with benefits.

"Many people have misconceptions about the mentally retarded, as being potentially dangerous. A big factor in this is probably TV shows. These kids have the same wants and feelings as normal teenagers. They like dances and want to date and drive cars. The parent of MR teenagers have difficult situations such as these to deal with," stated Pitts.

HOWEVER, THE STATE has changed these qualifications to include the profound mentally retarded, though, as yet, the school has not received any such students. Prospective students are either recommended to the state school by the local school district or the diagnostic clinic, which is under contract with some small area public schools to evaluate the status of their MR students.

According to Pitts, the school presently has 70 students enrolled, although this fluctuates from month to month. Transportation is provided from the student's home to the

STUDENTS ARE ON individualized programs and are promoted to the different rooms after a consideration by the teacher of their age, physical ability and mental functioning.

Fridays are special days for these kids. After swimming in the mornings, they attend "the Movies" held at the school. Bowling is also a part of the instruction and the majority of students participate in extracurricular activities such as the school basketball team and track and field teams, which climax at the Special Olympics each spring.

The Jasper County Sheltered

Entering business for one' self not to be jumped into hastily

BY BLAINE KELLY
Chart Staff Writer

Many, after acquiring a degree, especially if their major field of interest is business administration, may have serious thoughts about going into business for themselves. Owning or managing a business, like most good things, is not something that can be jumped into hastily; but it is something that is risky at best and requires optimism, determination, perspiration, and a great deal of planning. Knowing what it takes and having what it takes are essential.

On the assumption that you have had some business training or experience in working for a foreman or a manager, the all-important question is: Are you the right kind of person with the zest to make a business go?

You must be good with people, and transfer to your workers your own enthusiasm and interest. If you're a tight-lipped loner who becomes irritated with most people and trusts no one, chances are you're not going to be an effective or successful employer. Few people enjoy working or respect a man who makes them feel like inadequate paupers, annihilating their self-dignity; nor will they feel comfortable under an irresponsible person who fails to face problems on his own, is an inept organizer, and can't make decisions without extensive counseling. Not only will your business suffer because of low worker morale and bad public relations, but it may also permanently dirty your reputation as employer, making it impossible for you to get good help.

A business today is an investment gamble that pays off less than one-third of the time; for every business that is started about six shut their doors within the first five years. And even if a business is a success, it takes an average five years of making only marginal profit, while kinks are ironed out and debts are paid for (such as the cost of the L&A, building, fixtures, equipment, and furniture), before a true net profit of considerable proportions can be expected. It can be quite a battle. For this reason, it would be advisable to hold down your regular job simultaneously for the first year, to determine if a store such as yours in the neighborhood and location you have chosen can attract enough

customers to sustain it.

Before getting started, though, many important choices and requirements should be reviewed.

FOR INSTANCE, YOUR building should be of adequate floor space to accommodate any needed expansion as the business grows. It must be in such a position that people can get to it easily from parking spaces, bus stops, or their homes. Also make sure that you've had a lawyer check the leasing and zoning.

Another consideration is that of equipment and supplies. You should know exactly what supplies you need and be aware of their cost. If prices put a squeeze on the budget, you might be able to save money by buying secondhand equipment that's in good working order.

The type of merchandise to be sold must be immediately decided upon and thoroughly researched. Accordingly, it's a good idea to buy most of your stock from a few suppliers, thus creating a mutual relationship with them where they will hold a vested interest in your success. Once you explore credit terms and find suppliers who will sell what you need at a good price, you must know what quantity of goods will be required for the store's opening. Will the inventory consist of one type of item or many related and non-related items, and how will these items be displayed? Also, prices for these items should be charged in close accordance with the going rate of other stores handling similar merchandise.

Secondly, you must work out a system to keep track of the inventory so that you'll always have enough on hand for your customers, but not an oversupply that you can't sell. This system should tell you when it's time to order more and how much to order.

IN KEEPING TRACK of your income and expenses, a planned system of records must also be devised; this will define what you owe other people and what debts are owed you. Likewise, payroll records must be kept, along with tax reports and payments. You should contact an accountant to assist you with any problems that arise in preparing records and financial statements.

It's also important that you are not ignorant of any laws relating to the operation of your store. Permits and

licenses may be needed, and local business laws may prevail; so it's of avail to know a qualified lawyer who can give expert advice and assist with legal papers.

Another important factor is protection of the store and its inventory. Small businesses are prime targets for petty thefts and small-time strongarm robberies. Therefore, plans should be made for protecting your business against shoplifting, robbery, burglary, and employee stealing. There are many devices, ranging from simple one-unit gadgets to the complex, which have been designed for and are currently available to commercial businesses for such purposes. And, of course, adequate insurance is a prerequisite to opening any kind of public meeting place.

In buying a business that someone else has started, you may find certain disadvantages or things that don't meet your ideal. For example, the stock may not be up to date or in the best of condition, or the building may be old and require remodeling. If such is the case, you may do well to compare the cost with that of a new business which can be designed according to your own specifications. Before buying an established business, it would be wise to ask permission to examine the owner's books to determine if the store has a history of prosperity. Additional information about the potential of the store may be inquired about through the company's suppliers or other businessmen in the area.

ADVERTISING AND SELLING are significant factors in making the business go. With the aid of advertising, sales can be heightened dramatically if the ads are approached from the proper angle, stressing points that will psychologically sell the product. Of course, though, most businesses, especially at their birth, just don't have the capital or the need for elaborately concocted newspaper ads and commercials. But some advertising is essentially necessary in spreading the word about what your store has to offer. You might examine in detail some of the advertising schemes used by area merchants that get people into the store and buying their products. Some forms of advertising include: Newspapers, handbills, radio, and by mail.

Students in Free Enterprise host 300 DECA students on campus

Students in Free Enterprise played host to approximately 300 Distributive Education Students from 15 high schools on Tuesday, of last week.

The purpose of the visit was the Fall DECA, (Distributive Education Clubs of America) Motivation Conference. A strong emphasis this year is the promotion of free enterprise. Following the key note speech by Dave Heagerty, a former national DECA officer, seven small group sessions were held at 11 a.m. and again at 1 and 1:50 p.m.

Southern "Students in Free Enterprise" introduced a free enterprise contest for the year. The competitive events will involve writing essays,

preparing posters and giving public speeches. Between now and the contest date next spring the students will be required to present their efforts to the public for part of their total rating.

Bill J. White, marketing representative from Phillips 66 Petroleum, gave a slide presentation on their national free enterprise contest for high school students.

Others on the program previewed additional competitive events and service projects that will be held throughout the year. They were: Wes Thorn—Parliamentary Procedure, and Kent McDaniel—Muscular Dystrophy Association

A shoplifting seminar and a workshop on competency based learning activities were discussed by area Distributive Education Coordinators and their past national winners.

High schools represented were: Carl Junction, Carthage, Neosho, Lamar Area Vocational Technical School, Nevada, Eldorado Springs, Mt. Vernon, Aurora, Willard, Branson, and Springfield schools, Hillcrest, Parkview, Glendale, Central.

Coordinating the event was Greg Heide, Carl Junction; Larry Rogers, Lamar; and Terry Marion, Missouri Southern.

100 attend CIRUNA's model U.N.

Over 100 high school and college students, faculty members, and observers from the four-state area gathered together last Wednesday for the annual Missouri Southern United Nations Model Security Council.

In committee meetings during the morning and full security council session in the afternoon, students debated and resolved the issues of South Africa, Middle East, and International Women's Rights.

The event was sponsored by CIRUNA. Marie Ceselski was Secretary-General; Brad Zerkel, Conferences Services Chair; and Patty Green, Conference Secretary.

Only resolution brought to the floor concerned South Africa. It called for 60 percent of jobs, both public and governmental, to be open to blacks within five years and that general elections be held in five years for governmental offices that included the black majority from 18 years of

age and older. It recommended that South Africa remain excluded from the U.N. until it submits to U.N. resolutions.

Numerous bills passed from committee on the subject of Middle East but were taken apart bit by bit in debate and vote of the full session. After a long round of communist bloc countries condemning what they termed "Israel's aggressiveness toward Arab states" and the "legitimate right of Palestinians to be represented in negotiations" they passed one resolution.

Without the presence of the United States and its veto power, the resolution called for stationing of a U.N. peacekeeping force indefinitely in the Sinai and establishing a demilitarized buffer zone between Egyptian and Israeli forces. It further called for a special committee composed of delegates from the Middle East Countries and including interested parties such as the Palestinian

Liberation Organization.

Many resolutions went through committee and came to the floor on International Women's Rights. Some, however, failed to reach the security council session with only one vote favorable, that of the sponsoring country. One such bill asked for condemnation of nations "who confuse and force women to take lightly their duties of mother and womanhood" and commented the U.N. should be appalled that "the women of other countries leave their children to go to work and meddle in men's affairs."

Final resolution which gained passage called for all persons to receive equal pay for equal work, allow women to choose occupations of any kind as long as training and physical terms are met, encouraged equal education rights and endorsed the need of countries to amend their respectful constitutions allotting equality under the law.

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